FBIS DAILY REPORT

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USSR'S TARASOV REGRETS MISSED OPPORTUNITIES AT MBFR TALKS

LD121356 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, April 12, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Igor Maslov, reports: The 17th round of the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe ended in the Hofburg here today. Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov, the head of the Soviet delegation, and John Dean, the head of the U.S. delegation, spoke at the last private plenary meeting. The press spokesman of the Soviet delegation at a news conference familiarised the correspondents with Nikolay Tarasov's speech. He pointed out that the present round of the talks had been a round of missed opportunities because of the unconstructive position of the West. Though more than ten months have passed since the socialist countries submitted broad compromise proposals on June eighth, 1978, the Western side has not yet given any reply to them. The prolonged silence on this major initiative and the lack of any comprehensive counterproposals from the West slowed down the pace of the talks, stalled the search for decisive understandings. Effectiveness of the proceedings was also hampered by the NATO countries' tactics of obvious disregard for many fundamental problems of the talks and artificial complication of the discussion.

The Western delegation continued upholding their old demands that the Soviet Union assume specific individual commitments concerning reduction of its troops, while the FRG, Britain and the other West European countries confined themselves to "collective" commitments, and their individual contributions would be determined inside NATO. The socialist states reject such a discriminatory raising of the issue.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are prepared to assume specific commitments but only on condition that the agreement record commitments on a mutual basis for each of the Western participants, too. In this context, the Soviet representative cited approximate figures of the number of servicemen who, bearing in mind the data on their troops, submitted by the East and the West, and the principle of proportionality, must be reduced by each state. The general reduction of troops of both sides, flowing from those figures, would be close to 200,000 men, not changing the present balance of forces between East and West, characterised by approximate equality, it would make a substantial contribution to the mutual reduction of military potentials in central Europe, a sound beginning for further steps in military detente. This contribution would be still weightier if the armaments not only of the USSR and the United States, but of all other direct participants in the talks, would be reduced.

The Soviet delegation showed up the utter insolvency of the demand that the socialist countries reduce their troops 3.5 times more than the Western countries and pointed out that in the protracted discussion the West could not substantiate its exaggerated estimates of the numerical strength of the troops of the socialist states but also failed to explain the methods of compiling them. It urged the Western delegations not to exploit the discussion around the figures to delay the conclusion of agreement but to give a constructive reply to the June initiative of the socialist countries, to reach an understanding not to increase the numerical strength of the troops of the sides for the period of the Vienna talks.

In conclusion the head of the Soviet delegation pointed to the special significance for military detente in Europe of the proposal, recently advanced by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to the states participating in the European conference, to reach an understanding on not being the first to use either nuclear or conventional armanents, in other words, to conclude something like a non-aggression pact. The Vienna talks adjourned until mid-May.

PRAVDA VIEWS CEMA COOPERATION IN NUCLEAR ENERGY SPHERE

LD121321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[V. Stepanov article under rubric "CEMA: Frontiers, Quest, Problems":"Creative Atom"]

[Text] The long-term targeted cooperation programs approved at the 32d CEMA session in 1978 defined a concerted long-term cooperation strategy for CEMA countries in a number of physical production spheres. One of the most important directions of work is in accelerated development of nuclear power.

Cooperation among CEMA countries is characterized by large-scale measures in the sphere of developing power generation. The 30th CEMA session held in 1976 examined and approved a general scheme for the long-term development of CEMA states' integrated power systems in the period up to 1990. Then Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR signed an agreement on cooperation in the practical realization of the accords. Not only goals were defined but also ways to pool efforts to attain them. The joint construction of mighty power stations and super-high tension power transmission lines will enable the fraternal states to make effective use of the considerable advantages stemming from the parallel working of power systems, will increase the reliability of the national economy's power supply and will make each kilowatt-hour cheaper.

The recently commissioned 750-kilovolt power transmission line between Vinnitsa (USSR) and Albertirsa (Hungary) marked the start of this network. New lines will gradually unite the national power systems in accordance with the general scheme. Implementation of this program will allow reciprocal deliveries of electricity to be greatly increased, fuel-energy resources to be more actively brought into the economic exchange, conditions to be created for national power systems to operate on an optimal basis and technical economic indicators to be measureably improved.

It is difficult to resolve the fuel and energy problem effectively through the efforts of just one country. One of the ways of resolving it consists in rational integration of material, financial and labor resources for the acceleration of the production concentration and power distribution processes. In this respect socialist states have now reached an important stage. Relying on the development level of the national economy already achieved and the experience of collaboration they have agreed to b gin implementation of a joint venture whose significance for the further progress of their economies is difficult to exaggerate. It is a question of the utilization in the coming years of atomic energy on a major industrial scale, in order to increase the amount of power available to socialist countries' national economies.

The previous cooperative period prepared for the adoption of such a decision. For many years now the Soviet Union has been rendering other fraternal states diverse assistance in utilizing the energy of the peaceful atom. Bulgaria, the GDR and the CSSR are successfully exploiting the first nuclear power stations of the Novovoronezhskiy type with Vver-440 reactors. This has allowed our partners to accumulate the essential experience of operating the complex equipment, to develop scientific research and design work and to create their own skilled cadres.

In the current 5-year plan the collaboration between the USSR and other CEMA member countries has strengthened in the area of production sharing of equipment for nuclear power stations. [paragraph continues]

The first Czechoslovak Vver-440 type reactor will very soon "come off the production line" and as early as the end of 1980 the CSSR plans to have manufactured five such installations. Various kinds of equipment for AESs have been put into production in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Poland, and also in Yugoslavia which cooperates with CEMA states.

All this is a good basis for the transition to a new stage in the development of nuclear power industry. The goals set for the next decade are exceptional both in terms of the volume of work to be tackled and in terms of the rate of its implementation. Suffice it to say that by 1990 it is planned to build, with the Soviet Union's technical assistance, nuclear power stations with a total capacity of approximately 37 million kilowatts in European CEMA countries and in Cuba, and also to commission two 4-million-kilowatt AESs in the western regions of the USSR which are to supply electricity to fraternal states. It is planned to carry out the construction of power stations on USSR territory by joint efforts. At the same time preparations are under way for the construction of 750-kilovolt power transmission lines which will connect these AESs with fraternal states' power systems.

The broad development of scientific and technical cooperation in developing equipment for the Vver-1000 reactor, a large-capacity fast-neutron reactor, and in creating reactor installations for heat supply is also envisaged.

In order to effectively resolve the whole complex of problems connected with the intensive development of the nuclear power industry, the socialist countries have set about drawing up an agreement on multifaceted international production sharing and specialization for nuclear power station equipment production in the period 1981-1990.

We can say that there has never been in the history of the community an agreement like this. On the basis of the broad utilization of the international socialist division of labor approximately 50 industrial associations and enterprises of 8 states are pooling their efforts to produce complex equipment. These include associations and plants like the Soviet Atommash plant at Volgodonsk, the Czechoslovak Skoda association, the heavy machine building combine at Magdeburg (GDR), the Hungarian association ("Khemimash") and the Polish "Zamec".

The main avenue of cooperation is profound production specialisation in the output of equipment of a high technical and economic standard. On the basis of specialization in specific components and units several countries are developing the manufacture of certain types of products which will be supplied to all participants of the project. They will be guided here by unified norms and standards for the production and operation of power equipment, the accessories, instruments and materials for the nuclear power stations and by unified reliability and quality requirements.

Deliveries on a production-sharing basis amount to several billion rubles and will be made in strict accordance with the AES construction deadlines in the CEMA countries.

Of course the implementation of this production sharing is not an easy matter and demands the solution of a whole series of organizational, technical, economic and other issues. Many CEMA member countries' enterprises are faced with producing new complex equipment. The fraternal states have allocatdd substantial material resources for these purposes. [paragraph continues]

Collectives of industrial enterprises, scientific research, and planning and design institutes and bureaus have started to prepare for production, and to study and draw up technical documentation. At present the discussion and coordination of terms connected with effecting direct settlements between manufacturer and client is under way in various CEMA organs. It is intended that all the preparatory work in which specialists from the international economic association, "Interatomenergo," are participating will be completed in the current year.

The need to pursue numerous measures and to coordinate cooperation in the spheres of specialization and production sharing in the sphere of nuclear equipment requires of course the creation of a permanent organizational center. Such experience of leadership in the implementation of major economic projects in the CEMA context is already available. Thus, during the construction of the Soyuz main gas pipeline an intergovernmental commission was set up comprising the deputy chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of participating countries. By adopting decisions on very important questions and implementing these decisions via a standing conference of its authorized agents the commission efficiently ran this very large international construction project on which construction collectives, many-thousands strong from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the USSR, and CSSR worked according to a unified plan and schedule.

The implementation of the joint measures for the intensive development of nuclear power will be a major step in the realization of the long-term targeted cooperation program of the CEMA member countries in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials, adopted at the 32d CEMA session in 1978. Not only will it greatly influence the economies of fraternal countries and the augmentation of the power available to them, it will also demonstrate yet again the advantages of socialism in resolving complex national tasks on a mutually advantageous collective basis.

CEMA COMMITTEE DISCUSSES REPORT BY USSR'S BAYBAKOV

LD121520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In Moscow from 10 to 11 April the 19th session was held of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning. The session discussed the report by Baybakov, chairman of the CEMA committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, entitled "The 50th Anniversary of the First 5-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy and the Improvement of Socialist Planning in the CEMA Member Countries."

POLISH OFFICIAL ON CEMA TIES WITH DEVELOPING STATES

LD121550 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, April 12, TASS--More than 100 developing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America have economic relations with countries--members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. As stated in an interview to the Polish INTERPRESS agency by Wladislaw Gwiazda, deputy minister of foreign trade and maritime economy of the Polish People's Republic, the countries-members of the council have already built more than 3,000 complete industrial projects in the developing countries, and are now putting up another one thousand enterprises. In the course of construction, CEMA specialists have trained about 400,000 local skilled workers. Over 40,000 trainees and students from 108 developing countries now attend higher educational establishments and schools of the socialist community. Evidence of CEMA countries' growing cooperation with the developing states are, among other things, the joint prospecting for natural resources and construction of irrigation systems in Iraq, construction of power plants in Libya, a metallurgical complex and an aluminium plant in Algeria, tapping of copper deposits in Afghanistan and many other examples.

'STUDIO NINE' TV PROGRAM DISCUSSES VIETNAM, PRC, MIDEAST

LD121440 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

["Studio Nine" program presented by Valentin Zorin, Moscow radio and television observer; Leonid Zamayatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; and Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department]

[Excerpts] [Zorin] Good afternoon, comrades. We are meeting again in Studio Nine of the Ostankino television center to talk about important problems and events taking place in the world today. First of all, let me introduce those who are here at the table with us in Studio Nine: Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, and Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Communications [as heard] Department.

Our talk today is taking place during a complicated and different time in international politics. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev recently noted, these difficulties are caused by the activity of ill-assorted forces which--and let us call things by their true names--are attempting to drag people back to the times of the cold war and to erase everything positive achieved in world policies. In fact, many critical events are taking place--events sometimes dangerous for the cause of peace.

When discussing which subject to draw your attention to today, we decided to use our usual method and use your letters, answering questions mentioned in the majority of the letters received from our viewers.

PRC Aggression Against SRV

I must say--and it is natural--that we have received many letters from our viewers asking for special information on the problems connected with the Chinese aggression against the heroic people of Vietnam. I have many letters from our viewers on this subject. In particular, we have questions from Comrade (Shulpin), a resident of Galanino village in Gorkovskaya Oblast; (Andrey Kirillovich Amlich) from Mezavay village in Sverdlovskaya Oblast; Comrade (Umantsov) from Prokhladnyy town in Kabardino-Balkarzskaya ASSR; (Dmitriyev Ivanovich Tregubov), honored teacher from Nazarov town in Krasnodarskiy Kray; Comrade (Rakan) from Tbilisi; (Sergey Petrovich Vinogradov) from Kaliningradskaya Oblast; (Stepan Nikolayevich Brozhkov) from Yelenskiy in Kaluzhskaya Oblast; and many, many other viewers, which shows the great interest in this problem. Naturally we will not be able to touch upon all aspects which interest you, comrades, in one talk. We will probably come back to this many times in the future.

Now I would like to begin the discussion of this subject with a question about the results of the Chinese aggression, which can be examined now to a certain extent. I would like to ask you, Leonid Mitrofanovich, to answer this question. There are no draws in war as there are in chess. What are the results of the events--the aggression of China against heroic Vietnam?

[Zamyatin] Primarily, one must say that the heroic Vietnamese people have achieved a great victory over the interventionists who invaded Vietnamese territory from the Chinese republic. China threw into its military adventure 22 full divisions; this is almost 500,000 men. The greater part of these forces crossed the Vietnamese border and began moving in 12 basic directions, occupying large populated centers and industrial cities in northern Vietnam.

The attack came in fact across the entire border--the northern border between Vietnam and China whose total length is 1,200 kilometers. This aggression lasted 20 days. The lightening war of the Chinese aggressors and Deng Xiaoping's statement that China would teach Vietnam a lesson and complete its so-called blitz-war in a few days--that is, a blitzkreig, if you use the German terminology--all this fell through.

The Chinese Army was really bogged down by the firm defense organized by the Vietnamese republic, and China has suffered not only a political and moral defeat, but also an important military defeat. It paid for this adventure with about 40,000 Chinese lives and hundreds of pieces of military equipment, including tanks, large artillery pieces and so on.

This is one of the conclusions which comes to mind immediately from the military actions undertaken by the Chinese leadership against the democratic socialist country of Vietnam. By now the Chinese have withdrawn most of their armed forces from Vietnamese territory. They remain in about 30 positions along the northern border between China and Vietnam. In various sections where the Chinese Armed Forces have penetrated into Vietnam, the encroachment amounts to 100-300 meters, but there are other sections a number of kilometers deep. How is this Chinese position explained? I think the aspiration of the Chinese is primarily to actually change the Vietnamese-Chinese border and interpret its position in their own way; that is, to annex part of Vietnam's territory. This is basically territory which, though not heavily invaded, has great military importance because most of it is either on high ground or on mountain slopes which make it possible to control valleys and plateaus, and so on.

The Vietnamese leadership has stated quite firmly that, though it agrees to talks with the Chinese, it has no intention of holding these talks until the Chinese withdraw all their armed forces from the occupied Vietnamese territory. This is one of the compulsory conditions made by the Vietnamese side, and it is a just condition.

It must be said that China has suffered a military, political and moral defeat in this so-called lightning war and is now trying to improve its position by assuring the world through mass propaganda media, through representatives of the diplomatic corps in Beijing and through journalists accredited there that China did not start the war and that it only inflicted a counterblow against Vietnamese aggression. This claim put out by the Chinese is now widely used by bourgeois Western propaganda.

All this, which began with such a propaganda fuss when Deng Xiaoping literally shouted that the Vietnamese must be punished--that the Vietnamese had to be punished--during his speeches in the United States, has been aimed at making it possible for the Chinese leaders to save face. This past week the Chinese have snatched at the American thesis about a Soviet military threat, and in speeches their leaders have maintained that the Soviet Union has completed preparations for war in Europe, that the Soviet Union's threat to African countries is well known, and that now the threat from the Soviet Union has been transferred to the region of Southeast Asia, where the Soviet Union is using Vietnam, Kampuchea and other countries to start a Soviet act of aggression against other countries of this region and to create a so-called Soviet empire in this region.

China wants to whitewash its policy by snatching at the American imperialist thesis of a Soviet military threat in Southeast Asia and distorting facts--distorting the real state of affairs in which China has carried out open aggression against two states in this region: Kampuchea and Vietnam. Chinese armies have trampled the land of these states and are continuing to trample it in several regions. Their armies have carried out real vandalism in these states, destroying everything in the way of the aggressive Chinese soldiers--villages, towns, mines--and creating the same thing that the Hitlerites once created in Europe.

PRC REACTION TO MIDEAST PEACE TREATY REVIEWED

LD122144 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Pursuing the Line of Assisting Imperialism and Zionism"]

[Text] The leaders of Beijing, with their piratical and criminal attack on Vietnam, finally revealed to the whole world the aggressive and antipeople essence of the hegemonist policy which has nothing in common with socialism. It has now become very well known that this aggression was carried out with the knowledge of the United States and with its blessing. Beijing has long been on the same front as U.S. imperialism. Beijing urged the Americans to save the shah's regime and now calls for the maintenance and expansion of U.S. military bases on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean and other places. It also calls for the recovery of world imperialism's positions in the Middle East under the leadership of the United States. Beijing, being an ally and partner of the United States in the struggle against national liberation movements, supported the so-called biggest diplomatic victory for President Carter. This is particularly how American propaganda describes the Israeli-Egyptian collusion which is hostile to the Arabs, achieved under U.S. auspices. This collusion guarantees U.S. and Israeli interests in the Middle East and represents a big danger to peace in the whole world.

The PRC did not issue a government statement on the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal in Washington. However, the tone and content of the Chinese official press and the statements of the Chinese leaders leave no room to doubt Beijing's sympathy toward U.S. policy in the Middle East and As-Sadat's personal envoy, toward the end of February this year, Deng Xiaoping expressed support for Cairo's line, saying that Egypt was taking into consideration the interests of the Arab peoples in general. He [word indistinct] that millions of Arabs described As-Sadat's capitulation as shameful.

As for the Arab countries, they agreed at their Baghdad meeting to carry out joint action against As-Sadat's regime. The Chinese propaganda tried to justify As-Sadat after the signing of the shameful Israeli-Egyptian treaty. RENMIN RIBAO, for instance, pointed to the Egyptian president's statement during the signing ceremony when he said that the treaty was a historic turning point and that it would be followed by new steps toward peace.

However, the attitude of the Chinese leadership to Andrey Gromyko's visit to Syria which was reported by the world press played the most important role in the revelatory process. During this visit, which was welcomed by all Arabs, both sides confirmed once again the firm and lasting Soviet support for the just struggle of the Arabs for the elimination of the traces of Israeli aggression and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right to establish their independent state, and against the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary attempts to impose a capitulationist solution of the Middle East problem by force. In a joint communique issued at the end of Gromyko's visit the Soviet Union and Syria condemned the capitulationist actions of the Egyptian leadership which serve the expansionist designs of Israel and its protectors.

They have left a scorched earth behind them. And now China wants to whitewash its policy by snatching at the American imperialist thesis of a Soviet military threat in Southeast Asia.

This is a brief summary of the situation in this region following the end of the military actions and after China's announcement of the withdrawal of its armies--a withdrawal, naturally, under pressure from the Vietnamese armies. If there had been no resistance, if there had been no advance by the Vietnamese armies, the Chinese would have continued to occuply Vietnamese territory.

[Zorin] To develop what Leonid Mitrofanovich has said, I would like to ask you, Vadim Valentinovich, to answer our viewers who ask about the reasons for this aggression and why Beijing began it.

[Zagladin] Well, comrade, you know that it is very difficult to judge the intentions of any state or any side in the political game if one does not belong to that state or that side. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko has already made this point, saying that we do not sit in their headquarters, and it is true. However, while we cannot know the precise subjective calculations of the Chinese leaders, there are their own statements and also the main facts which make it possible to judge why all of this was done.

First, there was the talk of punishment for Kampuchea. Then they spoke of something else, particularly that the aggression was a reply to Vietnam's aggression. Vietnam has never contemplated any aggression against People's China and has never carried it out. As far as the facts are concerned, they are well known.

The first fact: Part of Vietnam's territory has been retained, and it is said frankly and sincerely that China will not return to the historical borders. I would like to remind you that Chinese forces still occupy part of India's territory. This came after the 1962 aggression, and that was a long time ago. There again they say that no one intends to recognize the historical borders. It seems that the first purpose, therefore, was to occuply some land. Obviously the calculations did not include the comparatively small but important territories we are talking about; possibly they concerned much larger areas. In any case, the aim of occupying part of Vietnam's territory certainly existed and still exists.

I think the second feature is rather important. You know that history has already shown that one can find many analogies between various situations in various countries, particularly when it is a question of aggressive policy and internal reactionary policy. Leonid Mitrofanovich has already said that China's aggressive armies acted like the Hitlerites in leaving behind a scorched earth and so on. This is one of the parallels we can draw. The other parallel we can draw is this: It is known that when internal difficulties arise in some states because of an antinational reactionary policy among its leaders, these leaders begin to look for a way out in external actions.

We all know that there have been and still are internal difficulties in China, beginning with the Cultural Revolution--and maybe even before--and at present. There are always reports about arrests being made in and around Shanghai, and about acts of repression, and that there have been demonstrations and speeches or some mysterious reshuffling in the Beijing leadership itself. All of this is sometimes confirmed--much later it becomes clear that all of this was really true, even though at the beginning it seemed that it was just talk. In short, the internal difficulties in China, the difficulties caused by the Great Leap, the Cultural Revolution and the entire essence of Maoist policy, are obvious. And it is not just supposition. I am quite convinced that the aggression against Vietnam was an attempt to find a way out of these difficulties, and to show the people through this aggressive policy that there were problems and that it was necessary to show solidarity. By the way, as soon as the aggression began, calls for solidarity appeared at once in all Chinese newspapers and this was one of the most important slogans.

Finally, there is another very important fact. This year began with Deng Xiaoping's visit to the U.S. In general there was talk of some agreement, of some compromise and of some mutual promises. We cannot judge precisely what they were, for once more we were not sitting there during the talks.

However, it is quite obvious that one of the aims was to show China's reliability as a partner for the U.S. reactionary circles through the example of its attack on Vietnam. It was there that Deng Xiaoping began to shout that Vietnam had to be punished, and on his return he tried to do it. We have already said how it ended.

I would like to emphasize something essential in my view. Of course, as far as China and the leading circles of modern China are concerned, they had been preparing for aggression against Vietnam for a long time. In fact, they had been carrying out acts of aggression for a long time--we should remember the Paracel Islands, and we should remember the continuous provocations on the border which had been carried out not by Vietnam but by the Chinese leadership against Vietnam for many months. This is well known by everyone, and there were even rather prolonged talks between Chinese and Vietnamese representatives about these incidents provoked by China.

However, if this is a fact, something else is equally obvious: Without the agreement, connivance, support and even encouragement of the West, this aggression would not have taken place. I think that the action of the Chinese leading circles against Vietnam was the result of cooperation among all opponents of detente; it was the cooperation of all forces that are against a firm peace, against social progress and against the success of democracy and the forces of national liberation in Southeast Asia. They all united on this platform, which resulted in China's aggressive actions.

Numerous facts prove that this is the case. Isn't it significant that at the height of the aggressive actions the U.S. treasury secretary, the British minister of state for industry, and Jenkins, the chairman of the EEC--by the way, he is also an Englishman--visited China. Chinese financial experts were invited to Japan. A number of actions were in progress at the time, and during all these actions there was talk of common aims and mutual support. For what may I ask?

Here we have a historical analogy once more. It can never be complete, but we are now in March--the end of March 1979. Exactly 40 years ago, at the end of March 1939, Hitlerite Germany annexed Czechoslovakia. And what happened before that? After that we had World War II--we will mark the 40th anniversary of the beginning of this war, which was the worst that mankind has known up to now. And what happened before that? Before that there was the policy of noninterference. Before that there was the policy of connivance with aggression and the policy of channeling aggression toward the East. One involuntarily thinks of this parallel. Once more there are attempts to channel aggression--to channel the activity of the Chinese leadership and to use its aggression in the interests of the West.

One cannot help thinking of the following problem: All right, Western reactionary circles would like to use China against the Soviet Union. Leading Chinese circles would like to have the support of Western reactionary circles. The question arises as to what the support is for. Naturally, anti-Sovietism is a leading force in China's policy. However, it has other interests which are far from always agreeing or agreeing in the future with the interests of the West. One of these interests is the annexation of a part of territory or large territories in Southeast Asia. Everyone knows and remembers China's geographic aggression when maps were published which showed the territories of almost all Southeast Asian countries as nearly part of China. This was followed by specific actions. Units encouraged by the Chinese are still pursuing an armed struggle against local regimes in Burma and Malaya. Then came Kampuchea where real Chinese aggression took place. Then came the aggression against Vietnam, and I have already spoken about the aggression against India. Briefly the calculations of the Chinese leadership certainly do not always coincide with what the West would like to obtain from China.

It is quite true that Western reactionary circles, primarily those in the United States of America, would like to play the Chinese card. However, the leading Chinese circles would like to play the Western card. It would be a good thing if the West remembered this. Our country and our leadership have frequently warned that plans for using China could take a very dangerous turn for the Western powers. This is what one thinks of at present, considering current events.

[Zorin] I would like to add to what you said, Vadim Valentinovich. There is no doubt that there is a very clear common cause between opponents of detente in Western countries and China. On the other hand, there are sober-thinking politicians in the West, including the United States, who understand the need for the continuation of detente and a speedy conclusion of the SALT treaty in the context of Soviet-American relations. I think that in reply to viewers' questions about the aggressive Chinese intentions, we should bear in mind that one of the intentions was the desire to involve the United States even more deeply in a policy which violates and interferes with detente. It could even prevent the conclusion of the treaty.

It is known that Mao Zedong liked to quote an ancient Chinese poem about a wise monkey sitting on a mountain observing a battle in the valley below between two tigers inflicting deep wounds on each other. Mao Zedong dreamed of being in the position of that monkey and of watching the Soviet Union and the United States in the role of the two tigers. I think that such monkey tendencies can be seen among the present Chinese leaders. Deng Xiaoping aspires to play the American card, as you have said.

[Zagladin] Valentin Sergeyevich, the same tendencies can be observed among some U.S. circles. The Washington POST recently wrote, as the military actions on Vietnamese territory were ending, that if China and the Soviet Union should suddenly be at war--if the Soviet Union decided to punish China--it would be almost legal and correct.

In this case the United States would naturally help to reestablish peace.

[Zorin] They would be arbitrators.

[Zagladin] Yes, they would be arbitrators.

[Zorin] Like the monkey.

[Zagladin] Like the monkey.

[Zorin] Well, I think that the Soviet Government and our party's leadership have shown the necessary firmness on the one hand by warning the aggressor, and political far-sightedness on the other hand.

[Zamyatin] And they also gave the necessary help to their Vietnamese friends, which was highly assessed by the Vietnamese leadership and government in the documents which they published and which speak of proletarian internationalism and the solidarity of the Soviet Union and the CPSU with the struggle of the Vietnamese people both past and present for their freedom and independence.

Israeli-Egyptian Peace Treaty

[Zorin] I would like to dwell on another large pile of letters. It is quite natural that there are many letters on this particular question. They concern recent events in the Near East and the separatist deal which has just been signed in Washington. Our viewers ask us to discuss this now.

It must be said that at present all Western propaganda and primarily American propaganda have made a great sensation of it. There is talk of a historic landmark, of the President's personal triumph and that finally a way was found to untangle the Near East knot. I would like to ask you, Leonid Mitrofanovich, to give a realistic assessment of this document.

[Zamyatin] You know I would like to begin my reply to your question--to our viewers' question--with a small quote. The New York DAILY NEWS, an American newspaper, has written that on the day of the signing of this treaty on 26 March never in modern history has the happy prospect of peace provoked such general inimical reaction.

How can the conclusion reached by the American newspaper be explained, and what seems to me to be the characteristic reaction to the signing of this treaty in many of the world's states? It is expressed in statements by an overwhelming number of leaders of Arab states--the states whose interests are directly affected by this treaty. First, I would like to speak about the nature of this treaty. What was concluded between Israel, the aggressor, and Egypt, the victim of aggression, is reminiscent more of a tripartite pact than of a peace treaty; and what is the role of the United States in this? The answer is obvious: The United States became a side in this so-called peace treaty. And if it is a side in a peace treaty, it means that the United States has fought with someone.

[Zagladin] It means that it is part of this conflict.

[Zamyatin] It means that it is a participant in this conflict. And in this case the explanation is quite simple: Because during all of the 12 years which span the last Israeli aggression against the Arab countries since 1967, the United States was on Israel's side. And now it has legalized this situation.

The second thought I would like to mention in this connection is that the treaty which was signed--the so-called peace treaty--is a series of pledges by Egypt to Israel and the United States. It is not an equitable treaty insofar as it concerns the Arabs, as represented by Egypt, and Israel, the aggressor. According to this treaty the aggressor has in fact obtained everything he was striving for during the 1967 war. That is, he occupied the Arab land and now Egypt receives the right to enter its own Egyptian territory in the Sinai Peninsula on the basis of the treaty following the withdrawal of the Israeli Armed Forces--the aggressor who has occupied it for 12 years.

However, Egypt cannot enter at once, but can enter only in stages. The first is the withdrawal of Israeli forces at the beginning to the line in the north that is east of Al-Arish and in the south to the Ras-Mukhammad point. This line divides the Sinai Peninsula, and the withdrawal is to be carried out during the first 9 months from the moment when the ratification documents are exchanged. This means that the withdrawal of forces is conditioned. The second part of the withdrawal of forces from the rest of the Sinai territory is extended over 3 years. It is only after 3 years that the complete withdrawal of forces from the Sinai Peninsula will end. However, even in this case Egypt is not granted full sovereign rights over the territory of the Sinai Peninsula, because it pledges not to deploy its armies in the Sinai Peninsula and accepts the concept of the demilitarization of the Sinai Peninsula, which is its own territory.

The aggressor began the development of oilfields on this territory. You would think that since this is Egyptian land the oil wealth belongs to Egypt. Not at all.

It says in the treaty, or rather in the appendix to the treaty--there are many of these appendices known and unknown because there are published and secret appendices to the treaty--so one of the appendices says that the United States guarantees the delivery of oil by Egypt to Israel from the oilfields which Israel began to exploit in the Sinai Peninsula. What is more, not only the quantity of the oil to be delivered has been determined, but the United States guarantees to insure that Egypt delivers these amounts to Israel and that it fulfills its pledges to Israel. And if for some reason the delivery is below the stipulated amount, then the United States must supplement the amount. The United States is already negotiating on Egypt's behalf with Britain to persuade it to deliver the difference in oil. Or maybe some other third country. This is the second clause.

The third clause covered by this treaty--or rather not covered by this treaty--is the Palestinian problem. It is the question of the rights of 3 million of the Arab people of Palestine. This treaty by no means solves this problem. It is not even mentioned.

There reference to the point that 1 month after the exchange of the ratification documents--and I would like to emphasize and draw our viewers' attention to the fact that the date for the exchange of the ratification documents has nowhere been specified--and so 1 month after this unspecified date talks will begin. About what? About the future autonomy for the territory on the West Bank of the Jordan that is Palestinian territory. So if there is talk of autonomy, then it means that it is automatically accepted as being Israeli territory, and so the annexation of this territory is also recognized. And only 1 month after the exchange of the ratification documents talks will begin on how to hold elections and on how to organize self-government organs on this territory and the Gaza territory under joint Israel and Egyptian supervision. This question is being postponed to the Greek calends, as they say in literature, which means to an unknown date. Here you have another problem which is raised but not solved. And yet there is a legal question of creating a national state where the Arab people of Palestine could settle and have a roof over their heads and their own national state. This right is now being raised by all Arab states who oppose this separate deal which rules out this right, and which even rules out the possibility of the participation of the PLO--the legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine--as a legitimate authority of this people in the future talks.

What else does this treaty envisage? It envisages that the United States in fact secures the right--and this, comrade viewers, is rather characteristic of this separate deal--the United States secures the right to a military presence in this region. The question of U.S. military presence was decided on the basis of preliminary talks held at the level of defense ministers of three countries--Israel, the United States and Egypt--during the visit by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown in the region, and during meetings held on the eve of the signing of this treaty in Washington when Begin and As-Sadat arrived and President Carter took part.

The concluded peace treaty is accompanied by an acute intensification in the arms race. This is also unprecedented. As was announced by American officials, the United States will send approximately $10 billion worth of so-called military aid in the next few years to this region. This means that there will be a large accumulation of American weapons mainly in Israel and to a lesser extent in Egypt since Egypt offered, through As-Sadat, to act as gendarme in this region.

Why did the United States speed up the conclusion of this treaty?

Obviously under the influence of events in Iran, when the $12-billion U.S. aid to this country still did not enable the United States to hold out in this country from the military and political viewpoints, and when the monarchist structure in this state was overthrown, the United States began to search hastily for a replacement for the Iranian territory as a military base and a strategic point for the United States near Arab oil. And that strategic point is to be Israel and Egypt, according to the treaty. A military-political axis is being formed on which the United States can rely in this region to act as gendarme and as a force to threaten the Arab states.

This is what the treaty is about. However, now they want to present this treaty--and you, Valentin Sergeyevich, said that the signing and the entire procedure was surrounded by such pomposity--now they are trying to present it as a breakthrough for a peaceful settlement in the Near East, as the first step in the Near East settlement.

In reality, from the short list which I have quoted and which reflects the actual position, the conclusion might be reached that this treaty not only does not bring a comprehensive political settlement in the Near East closer, but it creates a series of new fundamental problems, if you add the fact that the Syrian territory of the Golan Heights, Jordan's territory of the West Bank, mentioned before, Gaza and finally East Jerusalem are still occupied by Israel. On this basis Begin said on the eve of the signing of the treaty that there is no question of ever returning to the 1967 borders. This was the reply to As-Sadat's statement that Egypt will obtain peace on the signing of this treaty. He is not obtaining it. He has obtained additional problems.

As I have already said, many Arab states are against this treaty. They are against it because they consider this deal as nothing but a political deal between Egypt and Israel. The small change in this deal was the Arab Palestinian problem, the question of territories occupied by Israeli troops and U.S. military presence with all the features of the arms race in this region. All this causes alarm in the Arab world, creates new tensions and new problems and postpones the Near East settlement.

[Zagladin] I would like to add a couple of words here. I will also begin with a quotation. Some time ago Mr Brzezinski said: In the final analysis, national security today means an active participation of the United States in the establishment of peace which would answer national interests and correspond to our aims. This was a very clear summary of a program showing how the United States and Mr Brzezinski understand U.S. national interests. At the time when the Versailles peace was being concluded--excuse me for drawing a parallel again, but it is so apt in this case--Lenin said when analyzing it, that it is peace, of course, but it is unjust peace, a peace which holds the seeds for future conflicts. If you consider this treaty called a peace treaty, what does it contain? It contains the preservation of annexation, it contains the humiliation of people--not just one people, but also the peoples of Egypt, Palestine, and Jordan and even the people of Israel, because they are being deprived of the chance to establish normal relations with their neighbors.

And finally this so-called peace treaty contains a third feature: The consolidation of foreign hegemony in this region. What sort of peace is this and what durability can such a treaty have? Lenin's description of Versailles can be fully applied to this case. This treaty, this document holds new seeds for new conflicts more dangerous than in the past.

Foreign Interference in Afghanistan

[For segment of this "Studio Nine" program dealing with the current situation in Afghanistan, see page D 1 of the South Asia section in the 12 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.]

Status of Detente

[Zorin] Well, colleagues, we have discussed very urgent problems in today's international situation. The fact that there are many of them, not a few in any case, and that they are really very acute, provokes some thought among some of our viewers. I would like to quote one letter which we received recently from Kharkov written by engineer Medvedev. He writes that there is much talk about detente, insisting that this process continues. However, many recent events provoke doubts. Can one really talk of detente today when such bloody events take place in various regions of the world? I would like to ask you, Vadim Valentinovich, to reply.

[Zagladin] It really is a question which is frequently asked. This question arises regularly during lectures and meetings with various people. However, to answer this question it is necessary to stress some parts.

The first part I would like to stress or give a more precise definition to, is: What do we mean by detente? This is a question which was precisely formulated at the 25th congress of our party and in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report. He said that detente is an improvement in interstate relations, the elimination of confrontation elements in interstate relations and the elimination of the cold war in interstate relations. Detente began, was implemented and is being implemented on European territory. The most outstanding act of this detente is the Helsinki Final Act at the all-state conference with the participation of 35 European states plus the United States and Canada.

Let us ask: Is detente continuing here in Europe or not? I think the answer would be positive. To take just this year, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko visited Italy. It was a very interesting and fruitful visit. Spanish Foreign Minister Oreja visited our country for the first time. And here also the visit was devoted to political, economic and cultural relations. I could cite many other examples. There will be more meetings and more visits in the future, and this is being done not only by our country, by the USSR, but other socialist countries. The number of relations, the number of contacts is expanding in Europe.

And so, comrades, detente continues where it began and in the forms in which it was begun. And it not only continues but makes progress. At the same time we all know that it meets with serious obstacles, with difficulties with which it is necessary to struggle. What are the difficulties? Our Western partners and Western bourgeois propaganda say that the main difficulties for detente are created by revolutionary movements. These are the processes about which we have spoken here: Revolution in Afghanistan, revolution in Iran and various counterrevolutions and other events of this kind. What can be said? It is absolute nonsense because these revolutions in fact not only do not harm detente but, if you like, create new conditions for the further future development of this process.

Let us consider the revolution in Afghanistan. This revolution immediately announced that it advocates an end to the arms race, a reduction in armaments, and peace and security in Asia. It announced and began to implement all these slogans which are in the spirit and letter of detente. The Iranian revolution--it announced immediately that it would follow the course of nonalinement, it dissolved CENTO and left this bloc, thus causing its destruction, and announced a source of peace and security for the peoples. So in no way have these revolutions or the Ethiopian revolution or the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa interfered with the process of detente.

[Words indistinct] will change for the better, and "for the better" means that new conditions will be created for the strengthening of peace, for the strengthening of security and for the defeat of the forces which oppose peace and security.

There are alarming moments in the international situation, there are many of them and they can still occur. However, these alarming moments are opposed by positive moments, moments which allow us to have an optimistic outlook. There are many such moments, not the least important of which is the policy of our state, the policy of our allies, and the essence of this policy is well-known.

I would like to quote that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his speech to voters. He reminded us of the difficulties in the world and ended this part of his speech thus: In this situation, comrades, the Central Committee of our party and the Soviet Government continue to devote the utmost effort to developing cooperation with the forces of peace, freedom and progress, to wrecking the designs of aggressive circles, to defending and deepening detente and to insuring the possibility for the Soviet people, our allies and our friends to live and work under conditions of pence. This policy of our state and our party is very important, if not the most important fact proving that we can look forward with optimism.

[Zorin] Thank you. Well, we have exhausted our time on the air. I have to thank my colleagues who took part in the talk and you, comrade viewers. Until we meet again here in our Studio Nine, thank you.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA PREPARATORY CONFERENCE

LD110616 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2338 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Geneva--At the Geneva Palace of Nations the second session is continuing the preparatory session of the UN conference on banning or limiting the use of particular types of conventional weapons which can be regarded as being exceptionally cruel or having a nonselective action.

The Soviet representative, Israelyan, stressed in his address that the aggressive strivings of the opponents of peace must be countered with concrete steps in favor of strengthening international security. He emphasized that it is essential to avert the innumerable sufferings which can be heaped upon a peaceful population as a result of the use of so-called conventional types of weapons regarded as inflicting excessive damage or having a nonselective action. The achievement of understandings on the questions under discussion at the conference will be an important contribution to the cause of disarmament and to the attainment of the humanitarian goal of protecting the civilian population in periods of military conflict.

BRIEFS

VIENNA ENERGY SYMPOSIUM--Vienna, April 10 TASS--An international symposium on East-West cooperation in energy was opened here today. It is attended by scientists and specialists from most European countries, the USA, and also representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The energy situation throughout the world, forecasting in this field until 1990 and the development of new technology will be discussed in the symposium. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD]

CARTER IN PRESS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES SALT, MIDDLE EAST

LD111535 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 11 April, TASS--At a press conference held here, U.S. President J. Carter said in reply to a question on the progress of Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, that "we are constantly and firmly moving forward. There has never been a break in the process of the talks. Lately new steps have been taken toward completing the working out of a SALT agreement. A few questions still remain to be solved."

The President devoted considerable attention to economic problems in the United States during the press conference. He confirmed yet again that "the most urgent and pressing of these is inflation" and expressed "disappointment" that the annual average rate of price increases is 13 percent.

J. Carter confirmed that he would introduce a gradual lifting of governmental control over oil prices for oil extracted in the country. According to specialists, this will lead to a 50 percent increase in prices of American oil by 1981. The President admitted that even if Congress were to approve the proposal for taxing windfall profits of oil companies, they would increase by another R6 billion in the next 3 years.

On the subject of the new act of aggression by Israel against Lebanon, J. Carter was asked whether he thought the situation in the Near East had become even more aggravated after the conclusion of the "peaceful" treaty between Israel and Egypt, and whether he intended for this reason to stop supplying arms to the countries in this area.

The President in effect declined to give an answer to this question and said that the United States will supply arms to Israel and Egypt. As participants in the Baghdad conference of representatives from Arab countries noted, mass supplies of U.S. arms serve to increase the U.S. military presence in the Near East and to destabilize even further the already dangerous situation in that region.

VANCE, BROWN TESTIFY AT SENATE MIDEAST TREATY HEARINGS

LD122016 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

["'Peace' on a Military Basis"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, April 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The U.S. Government is hurrying to pay for the separate deal concluded between Egypt and Israel under the American aegis. In reply to President Carter's request for an immediate consideration of the question, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee began discussing the government's bill allocating 4.8 billion dollars extra for military aid to Cairo and Tel Aviv under the so-called peace treaty.

Among speakers at the committee hearings were U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance and Defence Secretary H. Brown who actually confirmed that the deal meets first of all the interests of the USA and Israel and assigns for As-Sadat's regime the humiliating role of a servant.

H. Brown said that the lion's share of the requested funds is to be used for further building up Tel Aviv's military machine. The United States is to give Israel without compensation 800 million dollars for building two new Israeli air bases instead of those to be left in the Sinai. Construction work at this base is to be directed by the USA with the American engineering corps to act as a contractor.

2.2 billion dollars are allocated for Israel to buy new batches of up-to-date American arms of which a classified list was forwarded by the defence secretary to the committee members. It is known, however, from press reports that this list includes up-to-date F-16 fighters, missiles, tanks, artillery pieces and armoured personnel carriers. They will add up yearly 2 billion dollars worth of arms to those already supplied to Tel Aviv and, as was admitted by the secretary of state, they will enable Israel to modernize its military machine. It is also planned to establish a large network of military communications. H. Brown made it clear that the United States will continue its massive arms supplies to Israel and recommended constant American help to Israel with modernizing its armed forces.

In his statement Cyrus Vance stressed that at all future talks the United States will continue to show concern for Israel's security.

Washington's handout to As-Sadat as payment for his capitulatory policy and betrayal of the interests of the Arab peoples is much more modest. The defence secretary said that Washington intends to allocate 1.5 billion dollars for Cairo to buy American military equipment, including combat planes, equipment for anti-aircraft defence systems, personnel carriers and frigates. But well-informed observers stress that this is in most cases out-dated equipment already taken out of service.

At the same time the Pentagon's chief left no doubt about the terms under which the United States supplies arms to As-Sadat. While denying in words Washington's intention to turn Egypt into its gendarme, H. Brown stressed that it would be important for the Cairo armed forces to have adequate might to be able to give assistance to other countries in Africa and the Middle East.

The defence secretary made no secret of the United State's intention to establish in the Middle East a new anti-communist alliance that would guard Washington's interests there.

The secretary of state spoke in the same vein and tried in every way to justify increased American arms shipments to the Middle East. He actually ruled out the convocation of any conferences to seek a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, saying that the United States does not see any acceptable alternatives to the process of separate deals. C. Vance ignored the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to establish their own independent state and suggested instead a limited "autonomy" for them.

The spokesmen of the administration reaffirmed the Pentagon's plans to increase U.S. military presence in the Middle East, including visits by American warships and intensive military consultations with Egypt and Israel. It followed from their statements that the show of the American flag will be used as a buffer in case any potential and unforseeable problems arise in the course of implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli deal.

The anti-Arab slant of this collusion was convincingly confirmed by Defence Secretary Brown who said that the Cairo-Israel agreement strengthens militarily Israel's security because it neutralises Egypt. Without Egypt, the Pentagon's chief said, the Arab potential for waging war with Israel has been considerably undermined.

CHANGES IN U.S.-TAIWAN MILITARY TIES ONLY SUPERFICIAL

OW121704 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 11 Apr 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "The Taiwan Question"]

[Text] Dear listeners: Although the U.S. Government has formally declared the abrogation of the U.S.-Taiwan mutual defense treaty signed in 1954, the military ties between the United States and Taiwan as a whole will remain the same. This is proven by a secret document concocted by Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security, known as the main principles concerning U.S military cooperation with Taiwan. The Washington POST has (?prominently) carried a report on the details of this document.

According to these principles, the United States and Taiwan may continue to hold joint military exercises, and American instructors will train Taiwan's military personnel as they did before, not only in Taiwan but also in the United States. The documents also provides for the transmission of secret information, documents and equipment to the military authorities in Taipei. In addition, 7 to 13 U.S. naval vessels will sail into Taiwan's harbors every 4 months.

The main principles for U.S.-Taiwan military cooperation are just a part of the so-called new U.S.-Taiwan (?agreement), under which all the political, economic and other ties between the United States and Taiwan are maintained, except for some superficial changes made in the spirit of the "two-Chinas" policy long pursued by Washington. This also involves the People's Republic of China. So, in fact, Beijing has yielded and accepted this situation although it noisily opposed the "two-Chinas" policy before normalization of relations with the United States.

U.S. IMPLEMENTING PROGRAM FOR MILITARY USE OF OUTER SPACE

LD130948 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 13, TASS--The United States is implementing a large-scale program for the use of outer space for military purposes. As a spokesman for the U.S. Air Force said addressing one of the Senate subcommittees, the U.S. Air Force has an is developing new types of special communication, spy and navigation satellites. Special attention is devoted to developing an perfecting the "C-3" system of military satellites designed for the control, communication and transmission of various commands. The draft federal budget for the fiscal year of 1980 provides for the appropriation of a total of 530 million dollars for the U.S. Air Force for the implementation of the program for the use of space for military purposes.

CANADA'S TRUDEAU RULES OUT ARMS SALES TO PRC

LD121650 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ottawa, April 12, TASS--A reported by the Ottawa JOURNAL, Prime Minister Trudeau has said that Canada has no intention of selling arms to China. He stressed that Canada is emphatically against supplying China with modern arms. Canada, Pierre Trudeau said, avoids supplying arms to those regions of the world where conflict situations exist. China belongs exactly to such a region.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON PRC-USSR TREATY ABROGATION

LD121739 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[G. Nikolayev article: "An Unfriendly Act"]

[Text] The Chinese authorities' unilateral decision not to extend but to actually terminate the treaty on friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the USSR and the PRC has aroused deep indignation not only among Soviet people and in fraternal parties and countries, but among all supporters of peace and socialism. They have described this act as recklessness, a shameful step, one more openly hostile act with respect to the Soviet Union, a blow against the Chinese people's interests, and a betrayal of the cause of socialism. It is no accident that the Beijing leaders are trying to prevent side publicity and discussion of their shameful step within the country. They know that they will not find support among the Chinese working people in this matter.

The Chinese leaders, contrary to the interests of their people and their country, are leading China further and further away from socialism. Guided by chauvinistic, narrow, selfish goals, for the sake of crumbs from the imperialist table, they not only demonstrate in every way their hostility toward the USSR and the socialist community but even go so far as to further exacerbate relations with the USSR, Vietnam and Laos, Mongolia and Cuba, and other socialist states.

Clear evidence of this is provided by Beijing's actions aimed at wrecking detente and whipping up international tension, the open propagandization of the "inevitability" of a new world war and appeals for the creation of a broad anti-Soviet front, whose constituent parts would be U.S. and West European imperialism, Japanese militarism and bellicose Chinese chauvinism. The Chinese leaders are building up military and economic potentials and are militarizing the whole country. Beijing's actions are the logical consequence of the Chinese leadership's entire antisocialist and hegemonist policy and its aggressive claims on the territory of neighboring states.

The PRC Government's decision to terminate the Soviet-Chinese treaty is new evidence of the political degeneration and degradation of the Chinese leadership and its hostility toward the cause of peace and international security. Unprincipled rapprochement with imperialists, shameful aggression against Vietnam and, finally, the denunciation of the treaty with the Soviet Union--all these are stages in the further deep degradation of China's ruling circles who have betrayed the interests of socialism. The 5 April Soviet Government statement stresses that the decision not to renew, that is, to terminate, the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty was made by Beijing against the Chinese people's will and interests and is in practice aimed at easing all that is good and positive that has been accumulated in the years of fraternal cooperation between the Soviet and Chinese peoples and at erecting a wall of enmity between them.

As is known, the Soviet-Chinese treaty was concluded at a time when the PRC, which had only just been born, was experiencing an acute need for diplomatic, political and economic support. The PRC was under an economic blockade and under the threat of direct armed aggression from the United States and other imperialist states. It was the eve of the U.S. intervention in Korea. Under the pretext of defending the Chang Kai-shek regime the American fleet was preparing to enter the Formosa Strait and U.S. warplanes were making constant incursions into PRC airspace, bombing Chinese territory. The young republic was in danger.

Under these conditions the Soviet-Chinese treaty insured China's security, formed a reliable shield to protect the PRC against armed interference by imperialism and the exportation of counterrevolution from that direction and created favorable conditions for peaceful building. [paragraph continues]

The treaty embodied the lofty principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. In complete accordance with the UN aims and principles the USSR and PRC governments reasserted in the treaty their intention of strengthening peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world. They expressed confidence that good-neighborliness and friendship between the two states accord with the vital interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

At the same time, the PRC leaders made the highest possible assessment of the new China's treaty acts with the USSR. PRC State Administrative Council Premier Zhou Enlai, who signed the treaty, said: "The significance of the treaty and agreements between China and the Soviet Union for the newly reborn [as published] Chinese People's Republic is particularly great. The treaty and agreements will help the Chinese people to feel that they are not alone and will help to regenerate and develop the Chinese economy." A year later Mao Zedong noted that the treaty "not only provides the most massive assistance in the building of the new China but is also a powerful guarantee in the struggle against aggression and for the preservation of peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world." These assessments, irrespective of how sincere the Chinese leaders were in making them, were confirmed by the practical deeds and international support of the Soviet people and their fraternal solidarity with the Chinese people.

Following the long anti-Japanese and civil wars the Chinese national economy was in a state of ruin. The Soviet Union was the first to come to China's aid. The Soviet-Chinese treaty provided a sound basis for the development of economic and cultural ties between the two countries. The Soviet people, who had not yet healed the deep wounds caused by Hitlerite fascism, did not hesitate to come to the aid of the Chinese people in their time of difficulty.

In the first 10 years of the treaty the USSR helped to restore, expand and rebuild hundreds of industrial enterprises and projects in China, to train many thousands of skilled specialists and create new economic sectors. As a result the country was able to overcome the devastation and ruin. However, the wanton course of the Mao Zedong group embarked upon at the end of the fifties reversed China's development and led the country's economy, as the Chinese press now acknowledges, to the "brink of catastrophe."

The current Chinese leadership has taken the dangerous path of provocations, of fueling international tension and preparing for war. It is perfectly clear that Beijing's course toward wrecking detente, whipping up the nuclear and missile race and armed border provocations is a threat to all peoples and all states irrespective of their social and political systems.

The Soviet Union's attitude toward the treaty on friendship, alliance and mutual assistance has always been clear and consistent. The expediency-based approach to international agreements is alien to the Soviet land. When it concludes treaties it respects them and unswervingly observes the commitments it has made. Evidently the Chinese leaders approach treaties with other countries differently. Beijing's scornful attitude toward international treaties and agreements is bound to cause concern.

In January L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, warned that "the Chinese leaders are provoking us to tear up this treaty. I can tell you that we will not submit to this provocation. Never, of our own volition, will we tear up a document which embodies friendship between the peoples of the USSR and China. But if the Beijing leaders take such a step they will be fully answerable to the people of their country and to the forces of peace and progress the world over." Beijing has now taken this shameful step in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations. The Soviet Government's firm and clear statement has met with wide approval and unanimous support among the entire Soviet people who will, of course, draw the appropriate conclusions from the Chinese side's actions.

As for the Chinese press, it expressed dissatisfaction with the fact that U.S. policy in the Middle East and the separate line of As-Sadat were being condemned in the Arab world.

Arab and Western observers considered Beijing's harsh attacks against the Soviet Union in connection with Gromyko's visit to Syria as clear support by the Chinese leaders for the separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv. The Algerian ASH-SHA'B spoke about the anti-Arab commentary published by XINHUA and concluded that the attacks indicated that the Chinese support the signing of the treaty, between As-Sadat and Begin in Washington. The Beirut MIDDLE EAST REPORTER pointed out that henceforth and for a long time to come Arab opinion will regard China, which pursues the same course as Washington and Tel Aviv, as no different.

CHINA TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

OW130440 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 12 Apr 79 OW

[Talk by Soviet historian Korneyev: "Beijing Follows Imperialism and Zionism"]

[Excerpts] The Lebanese weekly MIDDLE EAST CHANNEL published in Beirut pointed out that "no sooner has Egypt made peace with Israel than China is planning to establish diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv." The weekly then wrote: "Personages in Arab political circles pointed out that this step by China's leaders surprises no one."

As a matter of fact, China's leaders have always supported bilateral negotiations between Israel and Egypt and As-Sadat's capitulationist policy. The Chinese rulers' stand on the Arab people's struggle for national liberation is actually one of working hand in glove with the imperialists and Arab reactionaries. Beijing's leaders are attempting to use such empty talk as "resolute support for the Arab people" to cover up their despicable activities. In fact, they long ago sold out the legitimate rights of the Palestinian and Arab people and made contact with leaders of international Zionist organizations and the expansionist clique in power in Israel.

People know that Vice Premier of the Chinese State Council Geng Biao met with [name indistinct], president of the American Jewish Congress, a most influential international Zionist organization. Geng Biao stated that China would no longer firmly demand the liberation of all the Arab lands forcibly occupied by Israel.

After Geng Biao met with the chieftain of the international Zionist organization, people learned that Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua held a secret meeting with Israeli Defense Minister Weizman in Zurich. A high-ranking diplomat of the Chinese delegation at the United Nations recently visited Israel. He reportedly told Israel officials that the Chinese Foreign Ministry would deal with the question of establishing diplomatic relations with Israel with good will and that such relations would begin with the establishment of consulates and offices of commercial representatives in each other's country.

Therefore, it can be said that the Zionists, imperialists and Chinese leaders belong to one camp while the Arab people's national liberation movement belongs to the other. While paying lip service to the struggle by the Arab people against Israeli aggression, the Chinese leaders actually support the aggressors.

SONODA, BROWN AGREE TO POSTPONE U.S. KOREAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW130352 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 12 Apr 79 OW

[Vinogradov commentary]

[Text] One of the major issues discussed during Foreign Minister Sonoda's visit to the United States was how to increase cooperation between the Japanese and U.S. forces. Meeting with U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, Foreign Minister Sonoda was praised for the step taken by the Japanese Government to increase Japan's share of upkeep costs for U.S. bases in Japan.

Foreign Minister Sonoda called on Secretary of Defense Brown to continue stationing U.S. forces in the Asia-Pacific region in the future. In response to this demand, Secretary of Defense Brown said that the United States had decided to defer the formerly announced withdrawal of its ground forces from South Korea. This request by Foreign Minister Sonoda and the remark by Secretary of Defense Brown prove that both the United States and Japan continuously pursue the policy of increasing tension in the Far East.

Thus, the United States has frozen its plans announced by President Carter to withdraw ground forces from South Korea. Furthermore it is sending modern arms to its air force units in South Korea. A series of joint exercises have been carried out by the U.S. and South Korean forces. The largest of these was the recent "Team Spirit-79." At the same time the United States has worked out a plan to strengthen the 7th Fleet, which has its bases in Japan and whose sphere of action ranges over the Pacific.

How is Japan actually maneuvering? Through its ties with the United States, Japan is contributing to U.S. Far Eastern strategy. As a result, Japanese taxpayers are asked to bear an increasingly large share of upkeep costs for U.S. military installations in Japan. Further, under U.S. pressure the Japanese Government has agreed to reinforce its naval and air forces. The U.S. troops and Japan's Self-Defense Forces have organized joint exercises to have the latter learn from U.S. military experience. All this creates the suspicion that Japan is preparing to fulfill part of the U.S. function as a military policeman in the Pacific.

Japan's military authorities have asked for a considerable increase in military spending. In the current fiscal budget, Japan's military expenditure has been set above 2 trillion yen for the first time. This is equivalent to about $10 billion. Further, this is only an officially announced figure. The New York TIMES cited a much higher figure, saying that Japan's military spending this year will reach $15 billion, including costs for some major supplies not reflected in the carefully compiled defense budget. About 13 trillion yen is expected to be disbursed during the 1980-1984 "5-year defense maintenance plan" period, according to an interim estimate.

Thus, Foreign Minister Sonoda's talks in Washington have again substantiated the Japanese Government's unchanged desire to collaborate with the United States, which is opposed to improving the Far Eastern situation. This desire conflicts with international trends toward detente.

AFGHAN LEADERS SPEAK ON DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Amin at Kabul Meeting

LD121810 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 12, TASS--The people's Armed Forces of Afghanistan are successfully discharging the task of defending the national sovereignty, territorial integrity, political and economic independence of the country, it was pointed out by Hafizollah Amin, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He addressed a festive meeting in the Afghan capital devoted to the resumption of the publication of the newspaper HALK, organ of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The Afghan people are rebuffing the plots of international imperialism, the forces of external and internal reaction, which are endeavouring to prevent their advance along the road of progress and independence.

Touching on the basic provisions of the party's programme in the spheres of economy and social development, the prime minister said that the country's industrialization, creation of its own heavy and light industries, are the key to the solution of the basic internal economic problems. Successfully carried out in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan also is free-of-charge distribution of land among the labouring peasantry which undermines the economic roots of feudalism. The government is taking effective measures to improve the living conditions of the nomads.

The workers are guaranteed the right to work in conformity with the programme of the People's Democratic Party of Afgnanistan. Housing construction is proceeding at a fast pace, new schools and higher educational establishments are being opened, measures are being taken to develop the cultures of different nationalities of the country.

Every condition has been created in Afghanistan, the prime minister continued, to ensure the participation of all sections of the population, irrespective of nationality or faith, on an equal footing, in the work of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the trade unions and other public organizations. "In our country, he stressed, the beginning has been laid for genuine equality and fraternity of the peoples."

In the international arena, the prime minister stressed, Democratic Afghanistan is pursuing an independent peace-loving policy, based on principles of non-alignment, development of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, primarily with the Soviet Union. Afghanistan is coming out resolutely against aggressive alignments, is actively supporting the progressive national liberation movements, waging a struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

Taraki Addresses Tribal Leaders

LD120934 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 12, TASS--The people of Afghanistan are now advancing along the road of building a society without man's exploitation by man, and this road is arousing wide support of all the working people of the country, Nur Muhammad Taraki, the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said at a get-together with leaders of a number of Afghan tribes.

The people's state, he said, cannot be divorced from the working people of Afghanistan, and no force can separate them, since the state of Afghanistan is a genuine state of the working people, and it supports and defends the interests of the working people.

The leaders of the tribes, in turn, declared that they would exert all efforts to attain the aims of the April revolution and implement the plans of development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the BAKHTAR agency reports.

'MUSLIM BROTHERS' STEP UP RAIDS NEAR AFGHAN-PAKISTANI BORDER

LD122008 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] New York, April 12, TASS--The reactionary groupings of the so-called "Muslim Brothers" who got entrenched in Pakistan close to the Afghan border continue the criminal activity against Democratic Afghanistan. This is proved by a report of a UPI correspondent from the Pakistani town of Peshawar. In the recent weeks, gangs of the "Muslim Brothers" increased their raids on borderline localities of Afghanistan, trying to disrupt normal life in Afghanistan. Armed thugs from the "Muslim Brothers" organization, whose bases are situated in Baluchistan and in the northwest frontier province of Pakistan, as the UPI report shows, plan to widen shortly their operations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Going by the UPI report, the counterrevolutionary groupings based in the territory of Pakistan, far from stopping their subversive actions, are preparing new piratic raids on borderline districts of Afghanistan.

The Pakistani press is instigating anti-Afghan sentiments among the population. The mass media more and more often publish materials whose aim is, obviously, to create the impression that it is, allegedly, Afghanistan that is to blame for the tension on the Pakistani-Afghan border.

PAKISTAN CONSTRUCTING SECRET URANIUM ENRICHMENT PLANT

LD130932 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 13, TASS--Facts have again shown the topicality of the objective of strengthening the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, PRAVDA stresses today. The newspaper comments on the report that construction is under way in Pakistan of a secret uranium enrichment plant, whose products may be used in the future for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. The facts, on the strength of which the conclusion was drawn about Islamabad's ambition to have nuclear weapon are alarming, PRAVDA writes.

Firstly, it has been established that Pakistani representatives purchased in the course of last year 4 large assortment of equipment for uranium enrichment, from private British, West German and other Western firms. Secondly, a statement by American scientist Phillips was published in the Western press. The scientist was quoted as saying that he had been offered to aid Pakistan in the creation of its nuclear bomb.

The world press recalls, PRAVDA points out, that Pakistan is among the states, which have until now refused to accede to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. The nuclear ambitions of some Pakistani circles are undoubtedly encouraged by Beijing, as such plans directly serve towards building up tensions in South Asia. While advocating the unsound proposition that if ever more states have their own nuclear weapons, this will be almost the main condition for maintaining international peace, the Beijing top leadership is trying to "substantiate ideologically" its instigation of Islamabad to take such a dangerous path. The peoples, PRAVDA writes, "are for eliminating cases of proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world that would be fraught with an aggravation of tensions in various parts of the world, the growth of a threat of a thermonuclear conflict."

SRV DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON PENDING TALKS WITH PRC

LD121654 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 12, TASS--Phan Hien, deputy foreign minister of the SRV and the leader of the Vietnamese delegation at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks, said here today that Vietnam is ready for talks and sincerely wants them to begin successfully and to produce results. We do not wish to create any complexities and obstacles for the beginning of talks, he said. On the contrary, we want a favourable situation and want negotiations to proceed normally. As for the agenda, we shall discuss pressing measures for preserving peace and stability on the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier as well as questions of re-establishing normal relations between the two countries. The main thing is that discussions should cover questions of bilateral relations and not touch upon a third side. Phan Hien said that the Chinese delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nianlung will arrive in Hanoi on April 14.

VIETNAMESE AGENCY REPORTS PRC PROVOCATIONS, PROPAGANDA

LD121526 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 12, TASS--The Chinese side continues concentrating its forces in the immediate proximity to the Vietnamese frontier, is sending spies and saboteurs into Vietnam for intelligence work and is staging provocations along the frontier between the two countries, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reported today.

These facts, the agency emphasizes, fully refute the slanderous assertion of the XINHUA agency and other media of Chinese propaganda, alleging that "Vietnamese troops create tension on the frontier." These concoctions are evidence, showing that Beijing seeks to cover up its criminal actions on the frontier and to mislead world opinion.

Vietnam displays good will and exerts efforts to create favourable conditions at the coming talks between the two countries. Beijing, on the other hand, circulates false reports at a moment when a Chinese delegation is due in Hanoi for talks, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY points out.

LAO VICE PREMIER CITED ON PRC TROOP MOVEMENT

LD122041 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Vientiane, April 12, TASS--China is moving its troops to the frontiers of Laos, preparing to attack our country, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and deputy prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, said in an interview with a correspondent of the Hungarian news agency MTI. The people and army of Laos are united and ready to fight for the independence and sovereignty of their country. We have with us Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and all fraternal socialist countries, Phoumi Vongvichit said.

PLAN TO ESTABLISH 'MELANESIAN FEDERATION' CRITICIZED

BK111624 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 9 Apr 79 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "Neocolonialists' Dangerous Activities"]

[Text] Lately, the Indonesian public has shown concern over the culpable activities of the Irian Jaya and South Maluku separatist groups who are publicly launching an adventurous plan to hatch a so-called federation of Melanesia and the RMS [South Moluccan Republic].

The Dutch revolutionary press, for instance, cynically discussed the idea of establishing a Melanesian federation which is planned to include the Indonesian territory of Irian Jaya and a number of other islands in the Pacific Ocean.

The plan to establish the federation is also openly supported by a certain Dutch Professor (Utrecht) in his book published in Rotterdam recently. In his book, the professor disclosed that the separatist groups are supported by the influential organization "Door De Eeuwen Trouw" [Forever Loyal], which is financed by the imperialist monopolies. The organization distributes funds to the local reactionaries in Irian Jaya and other islands.

Professor (Utrecht) writes in his book that now is an opportune time to establish the Melanesian federation in the Pacific region, in which Irian Jaya will play the main role. The Western countries will certainly welcome the birth of this pro-Western federation.

Judging from what he wrote, the author of the book seems to have completely ignored the fact that Irian Jaya is part of a sovereign state--Indonesia.

As we know, following the defeat of the colonialists in Irian Jaya, the territory was turned into an autonomous province of the Republic of Indonesia. But, despite this, giant imperialist enterprises continue to operate in Irian Jaya up to this day. Foreign enterprises in that territory are busy exploring and exploiting iron ore, copper mines, uranium, bauxite and oil. These valuable primary mineral resources coupled with the cheap labor of the local workers promise them huge profits. Transnational corporations such as steel corporations, Freeport Sulphur, Alcoa, Unilever and others have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources in Irian Jaya and have netted considerable profits.

However, they are compelled to put aside part of their profits for the real master of the mineral resources, namely the Indonesian Government. This, of course, does not please them. They actually want to swallow all of the natural resources not belonging to them.

It was for this purpose that they have supported through various tricks the idea of separating Irian Jaya from the Republic of Indonesia while championing the plot to hatch the Melanesian federation. The neocolonialism have even nominated (Nicolaas Jouwe), who is carrying out instigations in Rotterdam and receiving money for his own purposes and for other traitors from the reactionary organization "Door De Eeuwen Trouw," as president of the puppet federation.

The imperialist circles have not hidden their military and political desire in connection with the establishment of the so-called Melanesian federation. For instance, U.S. Admiral (Burke) has said in the Hague that the federation could be used as military bases for Western countries.

As reported by the press, Pentagon military instructors are operating in various parts of Irian Jaya under the disguise of technical experts, surveying the possibilities of establishing military bases in that territory.

Based on these many facts, it is clear who is engineering the idea of establishing the Melanesian federation, the dutch daily DE WAARHEID wrote. But it can be predicted that the plan is bound to fail. The Indonesian people will certainly not allow this cunning reactionary idea to be realised.

GORBACHEV HEADS DELEGATION TO CSSR CONGRESS OF COOPERATIVES

LD121731 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left for Prague on 8 April on the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. It will take part in the work of the ninth statewide congress of united agricultural cooperatives and in the events devoted to the 30th anniversary of the cooperativization of agriculture in the CSSR.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by CPSU Central Committee sections chiefs V.A. Karlov and F.I. Mochalin; V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, and G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, CPSU Central Committee deputy section chief.

Also among the sendoff party was C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

CSSR'S HULA LAUDS USSR FIRST 5-YEAR PLAN ANNIVERSARY

LD121548 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague, April 12, TASS--The fiftieth anniversary of the First Soviet Five-Year Plan is an important event not only for the Soviet people, but also for the peoples of other socialist countries and the entire international communist and working class movement, a TASS correspondent was told by Vaclav Hula, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, deputy chairman of the government, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The First Soviet Five-Year Plan laid a practical and theoretical groundwork not only for the long-term planning of the Soviet national economy but also for the economies of the young socialist countries which resolved similar problems after the working class gained power. Along with the all-round consolidation of proletarian internationalism, a foundation was laid for a fruitful multifaceted coordination of the development plans of the fraternal states. The most important role in this sphere of cooperation is set aside for the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration which has absorbed the vast experience of socialist planning in the Soviet Union and other CMEA member-states, Vaclav Hula said.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET BUDAPEST LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD121229 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] In connection with the 34th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin and Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V.F. Promyslov have sent Comrade Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP City Committee, and Comrade Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest City Council Executive Committee, a greetings telegram.

On behalf of communists and all Muscovites, it reads, the Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom cordially congratulate you, the communists and all residents of Budapest on the 34th anniversary of Hungary's liberation. Muscovites, like all Soviet people, are sincerely happy at the splendid successes achieved by the Hungarian people over the years of people's power. A significant contribution to the cause of socialist building is being made by the capital's working people under the leadership of the Budapest city party organization.

We express the confidence that the traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation between Moscow and Budapest will continue to strengthen and broaden for the good of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples. We wish you and the communists and working people of the Hungarian capital new achievements in peaceful creative labor and in implementing the 11th MSZMP Congress decisions.

HUNGARY'S GYENES STRESSES UNITY OF COMMUNIST, WORKERS PARTIES

LD052254 Moscow TASS in English 2228 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 5, TASS--Unity, solidarity and joint actions of the communist and workers parties have always been and now are among the main wellsprings of the strength of the communist movement, which is reshaping history, says Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, in an article published by the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG.

Creatively applying the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, general laws of social development to the concrete conditions of their struggle, drawing on the experience of the international communist movement, the communist parties are shaping their strategy and the tactics independently. However, the importance of the internationalist unity of independently working parties does not diminish.

Recognition of the need for joint actions and exchange of experience, the article says, finds expression in the fact that the number of various international inter-party conferences continued to grow in the seventies, the range of their participants has increased. Meetings of representatives of the European communist and workers parties, African, Arab and Latin American Communist parties were held. The importance of such regional meetings lies in the fact that the parties taking part in them arrive at joint evaluations of the situation in the world or in the given region. These meetings contribute to the elaboration of many important political-theoretical questions, to the achievement of a common viewpoint.

The need for regular meetings of representatives of communist parties is warranted, primarily, by the fact that many communist parties are working in similar national conditions, are practically at the same stage of struggle for socialist transformations or construction of a socialist society, and, therefore, are endeavouring to resolve similar concrete tasks.

Historical experience shows that realization of a socialist revolution, effective construction of a socialist society are possible only on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, under the leadership of the revolutionary party of the working class. Socialist transformations have common laws, equally valid in all countries and in all periods, primarily, the coming to power of the working class and establishment of public ownership of the basic means of production.

It would be a mistake to counterpose national peculiarities to common laws of the socialist revolution and creative labour. In determining the strategy and tactics of the communist parties, the common laws of the socialist revolution and the national peculiarities should be in dialectical unity. It should not be forgotten that the work of individual parties, success or failure of their struggle influence the entire communist movement, the world revolutionary process, Andras Gyenes writes.

YUGOSLAV INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OPENS IN BEIJING

ID121716 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 12 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Beijing, April 12, TASS--A Yugoslav industrial exhibition, displaying the products of about 200 plants, opened here today. This is the biggest exhibition ever staged by Yugoslavia abroad.

Belgrade, April 12, TASS--Representatives of Yugoslav business circles, the newspaper POLITIKA writes, are willing in their cooperation with China to go farther than traditional trade relations. They offer to China industrial cooperation, exchange of scientific and technical experience and technologies, and joint activities in the markets of third countries.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN LIBERATION DAY IN UKRAINE--On the occasion of Hungary's Liberation Day, a solemn meeting was held in Kiev on 4 April. Present in the meeting presidium were Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Kochevykh, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; and other officials. (Zdyb), board deputy chairman of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society and Ukrainian Gosplan deputy chairman, delivered a report. The meeting was addressed by Gyorgy Maklari, Hungarian consul general in Kiev. Solemn meetings on the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary from the fascist oppressors were also held in other Ukrainian cities and villages. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Moscow, 6 April--At the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs an agreement was signed today between the governments of the USSR and the GDR on conditions for reciprocal trips by the citizens of both states. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1622 GMT 6 Apr 79 ID]

INTERNATIONAL MOTORWAY BUREAU--Warsaw, April 6--The International Motorway Bureau has opened here to coordinate the activities of building organisations of ten countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, Italy, Romania and Turkey) which agreed to build a trans-european North-South motorroad. It will run from Gdansk to Athens and have three branches leading to Constanta, Istanbul and Rijeka. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 6 Apr 79 ID]

WESTERN EUROPE

MONDALE ON 12-DAY TOUR TO SHORE UP NATO'S NORTHERN FLANK

LD122018 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Reykjavik, April 12, TASS--The U.S. vice president, Walter Mondale is staying here. He is making a 12-day foreign tour during which he will visit, besides Iceland, NATO countries Norway, Denmark and Holland, and also Finland and Sweden. Local observers believe that the prime aim of his visit to the capitals of NATO countries is to press for a consolidation of the aggressive bloc's northern flank.

In Iceland, the press reports, Mondale had talks with Prime Minister Olafur Johannesson and Minister of Foreign Affairs Benedikt Grondal on questions concerning the American air force base in Keflavik. Stationed at the base are American Phantom interceptors, logistic units of the American Air Force and Navy, "Orion" patrol planes and planes of the AWACS military early warning and control system.

The struggle for the liquidation of the American military base, for Iceland's withdrawal from NATO has acquired particular intensity during the recent parliamentary elections. Some of the members of the coalition of left-wing parties, that came to power as a result of these elections, demand the liquidation of military bases on the territory of Iceland. As it was stated recently by Foreign Minister Benedikt Grondal, the question of the future of the American military base will be studied by the government about a year from now after the settlement of more pressing economic problems. For this reason, using the standard refrain about the "Soviet threat," Vice President Mondale tried at the talks in Reykjavik to persuade the Icelandic Government to agree to the reservation of this major military base on NATO's northern flank.

Iceland's democratic public is watching with conern the U.S. attempts to put pressure on the country's government.

ARTICLE EXAMINES FRG UPROAR OVER USSR 'OFFENSIVE THREAT'

LD121723 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 15 Signed to Press 5 Apr 79 p 6 LD

[Aleksandr Tolpegin article: "Voices of Reason and the 'Psychostrategy' of Tension"]

[Text] Recently even certain West German generals have begun acknowledging the absurdity of the "Soviet threat" thesis, which is being propagandized in the West. First, Retired Gen W. Baudissin declared in an interview with DER SPEIGEL: "The correlation of forces in central Europe has not become less stable, and no one threatens us. Thus the West's actions (meaning military preparations--A.T.) are quite groundless, inappropriate, rash and, apart from everything else, can harm detente."

He was followed by G. Bastian, commander of the Bundeswehr's 12th Tank Division. He went along with the opinion of H. Wehner, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany's parliamentary faction, that the Soviet military potential is of a defensive nature.

These statements, which contained nothing but a declaration of indisputable facts, infuriated the camp of the West German hawks. The leaders of the opposition bloc of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and the Christian Social Union [CSU] grew particularly indignant over the fact that a prominent Bundeswehr general had spoken against the "Soviet threat" thesis. F.J. Strauss, chairman of the Bavarian CSU, has twice turned to the federal chancellor, insisting on Bastian's immediate resignation. On the demand of the opposition an emergency session of the parliamentary Defense Affairs Commission has been held, and there has been a debate in the Bundestag.

A. Weinstein, military commentator of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, has spoken frankly in the newspaper of the true motives behind the campaign mounted by the opposition. "The central element of the security policy in time of no war," he proclaimed, "is the psychological element. Bastian, being a military leader, acted contrary to the laws of psychostrategy." For FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE and those whose mouthpiece it is, peace is merely a "time of no war," which should be used to build up arms. And what is needed to make the populace bear the burden of military expenditures without a murmur is "psychostrategy" and the myth of the "Soviet threat." A considerable contribution to the fanning of this myth is being made by FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE itself, which recently announced that "detente is finished." Many other bourgeois press organs in the FRG also act in accordance with the "laws of psychostrategy" that they invented. They disdain no means to intimidate the man in the street. Springer's DIE WELT, for example, once cited three times in one week fantastic figures on Soviet tanks in central Europe which are supposedly ready to rush toward the banks of the Rhine, and each time the figures cited increased by several hundreds and even thousands!

The CDU-CSU leaders need the atmosphere of fear in the face of the imaginary "Soviet threat"--an atmosphere being fueled with the help of the crudest misinformation methods--in order to present their plan for drawing the FRG into a new stage of the arms race as supposedly meeting the "interests of security." The draft resolution submitted by the Christian Democrats during the recent debate in the Bonn Bundestag on questions of security and military detente gives some idea of what this plan involves. The opposition demanded that the government "show concern" to "adopt without delay the necessary decisions to develop, manufacture and deploy medium-range weapons," "carry out additional arming and modernization of NATO without delay" and "adopt a decision to manufacture and deploy neutron weapons." The CDU-CSU bloc is opposed to any change in the West's position at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. This position, as is known, has led the talks into an impasse of fruitless argument regarding the methods of calculating the personnel strength of the sides' armed forces.

The Bundestag rejected the opposition's draft by a majority of votes. However, the Christian Democrats are continuing to insist on their demands. At the CDU congress held at the end of March H. Kohl, chairman of that party, declared: "For the CDU, security is more important than disarmament." But his is a thoroughly false comparison. Under modern conditions there is no path to reliable security for the European peoples, including the FRG people, other than that of continuing the policy of detente, limiting the arms race and reducing the level of military confrontation on the continent.

Many statements made by figures in the government coalition during the debate which is going on in the FRG appear to attest that, unlike the opposition, they understand this truth. Chancellor H. Schmidt has emphasized, for example, that "the policy of detente is also of vitally great significance for the Federal Republic." Defense Minister H. Apel has declared that "the FRG is particularly interested in the satisfactory conclusion of the Vienna talks, as this concerns us above all." "We do not want to arm in order to disarm later," A. Pawelczyk, chairman of the Bundestag Disarmament and Arms Control Subcommittee, has pointed out.

Nevertheless, many commentators have drawn the conclusion that the positions of the government and opposition parties on questions of military policy have...drawn closer together as a result of the discussion. This conclusion will not, however, appear so strange if you leave aside the harshness of the mutual accusations and compare the positions of the struggling groupings as they stand.

Indeed, whereas the opposition is seeking immediate satisfaction of the Pentagon's demands for neutron weapons and medium-range missiles aimed at the Soviet Union to be deployed on FRG territory, the government, by no means rejecting these plans in principle, insists that this decision be adopted on a collective basis within the framework of NATO and thus concern the other member countries of that bloc. Whereas the CDU-CSU demands that one-sided concessions be sought from the socialist countries at the Vienna talks, the FRG delegation as a matter of fact is doing just that, despite all the government's promises to display "flexibility."

Addressing the voters of Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke of the voices of protest in the FRG against the Pentagon's intentions to deploy new nuclear missle weapons in that country. "And it is understandable," L.I. Brezhnev said, "for the realization of these plans, as well as the American military's designs regarding neutron weapons, would result only in a new increase in tension in Europe, a new takeoff of the arms race and also a sharp increase in danger to the FRG itself."

As shown by events of recent weeks and, in particular, by the discussion over Gen G. Bastian's statements, these voices are becoming increasingly audible. The question is, what will those who determine FRG policy heed--the voices of reason or the howls of the "psychostrategists" of tension?

As for the Soviet Union, it, as L.I. Brezhnev said, "stands not for the buildup but for the limitation of nuclear missile or other weapons by means of the sides' agreement on the basis of full reciprocity."

COMMENTARY SCORES SWEDISH MEDIA FOR BALTIC OIL POLLUTION FUSS

LD121445 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Commentary by TASS political observer (Vadenko): "A Malicious Fuss and What Lies Behind It"]

[Text] The Swedish press, radio and television are presently conducting an active anti-Soviet campaign under the slogan "the struggle for cleanliness of the Baltic." The grounds for this malicious fuss has been the appearance off Sweden recently of ice floes polluted with oil. The mass media, as if they had agreed on this, hastened to declare that the reason for the sea pollution was oil spilt in an accident involving the Soviet tanker Antonio Gramsci. Soviet salvage vessels took urgent steps, but part of the oil from the damaged vessel still flowed into the sea. Special oil-collecting vessels went to the site of the accident. Working efficiently, they managed to gather a considerable quantity of oil; part of it was (?burnt off), using special flammatory compounds, and part was concentrated into hard lumps after being treated with chemical powders. Equipment was used to clean the beaches. Only an insignificant portion of the oil cargo was carried out to sea by ice floes.

All these events were reported in good time via official channels both to Sweden and to all other Baltic countries. Moreover, the Soviet side immediately proposed to the Swedish side that joint action be undertaken to eliminate the polluted ice, which had started to move toward the Swedish coast.

The Soviet rescue and salvage vessel Kapitan Fedotov went to Stockholm. Swedish and Soviet specialists together inspected the coastal regions and found that there was no need for joint action. Agreement was also reached that the precise origin of the pollution would be established between the two sides through exchanging oil samples from the ice and from the tanker.

Evidently they do not wish to know the truth in certain editorial offices in the Swedish capital. For some people, it would appear, it is advantageous to keep quiet about the real circumstances of the affair. It only remains to add, the TASS observer writes in conclusion, that the campaign for cleanliness of the sea in Sweden should be entrusted to those who have clean hands, and not the opposite.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET-DANISH RELATIONS

LD121037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 8 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Special correspondent M. Zubko report: "Continuing the Dialogue" under "Europe Since Helsinki" rubric]

[Excerpts] Copenhagen-Moscow--Recently events have occurred in the world which could not fail to influence the detente process: the complication of the situation in the Near East, the desire of certain U.S. circles to make mutual relations with the USSR more difficult, and China's aggression against Vietnam. In the Danish view, do problems of European security and cooperation remain as topical as before under these conditions? I put this question to Peter Dyvig [ambassador and deputy chief of the Danish Foreign Ministry Political Section] and William Friis-Moller [chief of the first office in the same section].

"Without any doubt," they replied, "these questions are still topical. We can and must go further in our common interests. A whole series of clauses of the Final Act are being successfully implemented but we must continue to work together on questions of military detente...."

"Of course," continued my interlocutors, "there are obstacles on the path to detente. It is being influenced by events in the planet's so-called 'hot spots.' But it is very important that all participant countries of the conference should continue the dialog which has been started, so that they may prepare properly for the important meeting in Madrid in 1980, agreeing in advance on questions which will be up for discussion there. It is precisely in this direction that the Danish Foreign Ministry is holding consultations with countries of Western and Eastern Europe including the Soviet Union."

Peter Dyvig and William Friis-Moller stress that the Danish side attaches great significance to the development of bilateral relations between states with different social systems. In this connection they assess relations between Denmark and the USSR to be goodneighborly and good. I asked how, in their opinion, is the Soviet-Danish protocol on consultations working--the protocol signed in 1976 which envisages holding regular consultations (between two countries belonging to different military-political groupings!) at various levels on international problems and questions of a bilateral nature.

"The protocol works wonderfully," said Peter Dyvig. "Our countries hold consultations both during visits by foreign ministers and their deputies, and also at the level of other staff of this ministry and others. Positive trends can be observed not only in this sphere but also in the case of cultural exchange, trade...."

If we consider trade turnover statistics, it can be noted that it has more than tripled since 1973. This growth was greatly promoted by the creation of the Danish "DFH-Olie" joint-stock company with the participation of Soviet capital. Recently the second such company was set up--"Dana-Belarus"--which specializes in the deliveries of Soviet tractors and agricultural machinery.

We are far from thinking of maintaining that the practice of Danish life does not contain examples of another kind. Denmark, for example, is among those NATO members whose arms are being "twisted" by NATO strategists who are demanding an unrestrained growth in military expenditures. Today the NATO generals are demanding from Denmark construction of heavy arms dumps for the "fire-brigade units" of the Atlantic bloc and this obviously undermines the country's "base policy" consisting of the refusal to allow the deployment of foreign troops and nuclear weapons on Danish soil in peacetime.

Nor can one fail to see that pro-NATO propaganda is importunately at work in Denmark, fanning the myth of the "Soviet threat" and inventing all kinds of stories about the land of the soviets. All the same one wants to focus attention on positive phenomena. Here is one more of these. Officially our countries first entered into contact over five decades ago. But all that time the Danish Social Democrats refused to maintain ties with the CPSU. But the ice has been broken here as well. Our party's policy has borne fruit. In February 1979 a delegation of Social Democrats from Denmark came to Moscow for the first time. In Copenhagen I met with one of the participants of the trip, Lasse Budt, a member of the main board of the Danish Social Democrat Party and member of the Danish parliament's foreign policy and military committees.

"I was always an active supporter of Social Democrat contact with the CPSU," he told me. "It is very important to meet and to exchange opinions. It is this which promotes detente. At the initiative of the Soviet side ties were established between the CPSU and the Social Democrats of Denmark and of a whole series of other countries. The development of such contacts is also a continuation of the Helsinki conference."

"In Moscow," continued Lasse Budt, "we and our interlocutors talked a great deal of the importance of the Helsinki conference and of the Belgrade and Madrid meetings. We exchanged opinions on how to stop the arms race. This problem is very significant. Yes, I believe that the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms can be successfully concluded. I agree with L.I. Brezhnev that the conclusion of a SALT-II treaty will undoubtedly have a very beneficial influence on the international climate as a whole. . . ."

Of the Western European countries Denmark was one of the first to support the proposal for holding an all-European conference. And today despite the complexity of the international situation, Denmark is displaying a clear desire to proceed further along the path of detente, along the path of cooperation between states with different social systems.

COMMENTARY ON SPLIT IN PORTUGUESE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

LD120902 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Yaroslav Khabarov commentary]

[Text] Voting in the Portuguese Parliament on the government proposals for the state budget and economic plan, as well as the law on an 18 percent ceiling for workers wage increases, has ended in a government defeat. That defeat, and the split in the Social Democratic Party [PSD], had wide repercussions not only in the country but abroad as well. Here is a commentary by our observer Yaroslav Khabarov:

The Communists and independents voted three times against the government draft laws, and were joined twice by the Socialists. Mota Pinto only had the support of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] and some deputies of the PPD/PSD. [PPD are former initials of the present PSD] During the voting great tension was visible within the PPD/PSD, a sign of a serious crisis within the party. The chairman of the PPD/PSD, Sa Carneiro, and his group of friends, trying to profit from the confusion--undertook complex political maneuvers and intrigues in an attempt to cause conflict between the president, the parliament, the Council of the Revolution and the political parties. They attempted to question the present constitution, launch Portugal on dangerous political adventures and divide the leftwing forces.

Days ago the Political Commission of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] unmasked and condemned these shady maneuvers, while at the same time calling for unity among the workers, mutual understanding and joint actions by all Portuguese democrats--especially Communists and Socialists--to form a stable democratic government now to discharge the day-to-day affairs of the country. The provocative actions of Sa Carneiro and those who surround him were not even supported within his own party. A split took place days ago within the PPD/PSD. More than half the party's deputies in parliament left the party due to disagreements with Sa Carneiro's policies. Among these deputies were prominent figures of the so-called Lisbon group, led by Sousa Franco, former leader of the party's parliamentary group.

It is still early to calculate what the consequences of this split will be. Will it lead to stability in the country, or, more probably, will it make the situation worse? But one thing is clear, the loss of the Lisbon group will considerably weaken the PPD/PSD and seriously jolt the excessive pretentiousness of the anticommunist Sa Carneiro. It should be noted that Prime Minister Mota Pinto welcomed this step by the dissidents of the PPD/PSD in an obvious hope that the deputies who left the PPD will give him the necessary supplementary support in parliament.

The Portuguese press rightly stresses that the split of the Lisbon group from the PPD/PSD could be the first step for the birth in the country of a new political movement, or of a party similar to Spain's Center Democratic Union. The former Social Democrats Sousa Franco and Ribeiro de Sousa, the former leader of the Socialist Party Sousa Tavares, and one of the leaders of the CDS Lucas Pires have already supported--in various different ways--the creation of such a political organization.

Among those supporting the new centrist party is Mota Pinto, the present prime minister. In an interview granted days ago to Portuguese radio and Coimbra, Mota Pinto called for the formation in the country of a wideranging political union which--in his view--could include representatives of the most diverse groups and political lines of thought, from the liberal right and centrist Catholics to the leaders of the center-right and center-left, as well as the so-called democratic leftwing forces. Mota Pinto said that in the future such a union should become even larger and more stable, capable of imposing its will on leftwing and rightwing totalitarianism. Bearing all this in mind it is natural to ask: What is the place reserved in this plan to the PCP and Socialist Party, which now have an absolute majority in parliament and enjoy the support of the majority of the Portuguese people?

Alvaro Cunhal, PCP secretary general, has vigorously condemned the maneuvers which have as objective [word indistinct] of the higher bodies of authority with open support for the present government, transform the government crisis into a crisis of the democratic regime in the country. He stressed that it is impossible to isolate in politics the PCP, one of the largest parties in the country, which is forever linked to the workers and which enjoys the wideranging support of all the people. This has been demonstrated among other things, by the 5 years since the April revolution.

INCREASED U.S. PRESENCE WILL HARM TURKEY'S INTERESTS

LD122204 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary: "The United States Is Raising Tension in the Middle East"]

[Excerpt] If one were to take the explanations offered in the U.S. capital at face value, the United States is determined to defend the oil-producing countries in the Near and Middle East. Behind all these so-called explanations, however, it is not difficult to see the fact that the United States in fact intends to defend not the countries in question but the interests of U.S. monopolies. It would be appropriate at this point to note that nobody is threatening these countries in the first place. This policy, which is perfectly natural for U.S. imperialsim, is undoubtedly exacerbating the situation in this region.

The situation concerning the Turkey-Greece-Cyprus triangle is more complicated. Many political observers in these countries and abroad voice the view that one should now expect a new Camp David, this time involving Turkey and Greece. It has long since ceased to be a secret that American diplomacy has been trying to eliminate--in its own characteristic fashion--the conflicts in the southeastern flank of NATO. In the opinion of politicians in Washington, Greece must return to the military structure of the Atlantic bloc. Turkey, in turn, must make concessions for a settlement of the Cyprus issue in accordance with the American scenario. In addition, in the plans contemplated by Washington, Turkey must move to meet the U.S. demands in all matters concerning the American military bases on its territory. In return, the United States is making promises of financial aid to Ankara. This aid, however, will further tighten the stranglehold of imperialism in the view of the Turkish people.

As pointed out by [words indistinct] this behavior of the United States has far-reaching aims. First, the United States wants to strengthen NATO's southeastern flank which provides an umbrella over the approaches to the Near and Middle Eastern countries that supply oil. Second, the United States wants to suppress the democratic movements in Greece and Turkey that demand that these countries leave NATO. Third, the United States is pinning its hopes on [words indistinct] and to transform Cyprus into a NATO military outpost. And finally, Washington [words indistinct] against the socialist countries.

It is already known from reports published in the foreign press that the United States and Britain are sending U.S. U-2 spy planes from the British military bases in Cyprus to the skies of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. It is also quite clear that the United States makes use of its military bases in Turkey for surveillance.

The attempts of American diplomats and [word indistinct] to strengthen and expand their capacities in this field on Turkish territory cannot lead to anything good in the future, because all these tensions are contrary to the Turkish Government's declared policy to develop friendly relations with Turkey's neighbors and all the states in the region in question. The expansion of the U.S. military presence in Turkey will in every way undoubtedly harm these relations and will be met with suspicion in the whole region. The peoples of the Near and Middle East want to expand friendly relations among peoples on the basis of peace and tranquillity, equality, and mutual interest. The introduction of a broader U.S. military presence in this area has nothing to do with this desire of the peoples.

U.S. DESIRE FOR TURKISH BASES IGNORES TURKEY'S INTEREST

LD121538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Today's commentator's column in PRAVDA is entitled "Crude Pressure." Its author, Yuriy Glukhov, writes:

As UPI has reported, U.S. officials have stated that the United States, having lost intelligence bases in Iran, attaches great importance to opening military outposts in Turkey. Essentially this is an issue of Washington's attempts to strengthen the strategic positions of U.S. imperialism in the Near and Middle East which were shaken as a result of the Iranian revolution and the disintegration of the CENTO bloc.

With this aim, the United States is resorting to the tactics of pressure, intimidation concerning a communist menace and pledges of military and economic aid. As the saying goes, all methods are good. In particular, according to UPI, Turkey is being offered $100 million in addition to the already planned U.S. donations of $300 million.

In return for this it would like to extract from Turkey consent to extend the expiring agreement on U.S. bases which the United States has been using only on a temporary basis. It is an open secret how and for what purpose Washington uses these facilities. Suffice it to recall that spy pilot Powers in his time made his inglorious flight from the U.S. base in Incirlik.

(?Describing) the overflight operation, Powers frankly revealed the essence of the operations being carried out by the Pentagon. This was total surveillance in order to compile a picture of military Russia including air fields, atomic and missile plants, power stations, oil depots, submarine bases, arsenals, railroads, the launch positions of missiles, radar installations, industrial complexes and antiaircraft defense measures.

Such are the ignoble aims of the U.S. presence on Turkish territory, which the Pentagon is urgently seeking to intensify. As is known, at the beginning of this year the United States attempted to transfer to this country equipment dismantled from U.S. bases in Iran and to use it as a transshipment base to move Marines to Iran. At that time Washington received a sharp rebuff from Ankara. But by all accounts U.S. pressure for bases, spy posts and other military intrusions on Turkish territory is unceasing. The Pentagon strategists regard Turkey only as a strategic strong point, completely ignoring the national interests of the Turkish people, their desire to live in peace and friendship with their neighbors.

MOSCOW ON REFERENDUM, INCREASE IN MILITARY SPENDING IN EGYPT

LD121654 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "A New Farce by the Egyptian Leadership"]

[Text] Yesterday President as-Sadat announced the decision to hold another referendum in the country on 19 April. This time the people are required to register their views on the agreement with Israel and to define their attitude to the leadership's nine-point program on internal policy. The program is replete with resounding terms about freedom, democracy and loyalty to the ideals of the 23 July 1952 revolution. In the referendum the Egyptians have to answer yes or no to one question on the separate agreement with Israel. But the unpopularity of this agreement is so great that the regime has preferred to conceal it under other demagogic questions so that the public may not realize what is really involved. Moreover, only 1 week has been allowed to prepare for the referendum. Can the Egyptian people understand all this in such a short time?

The As-Sadat regime in fact is not seeking such understanding; it is only trying to stage a demonstration by which to prove the so-called people's participation in determining the policy of the state.

The main speculation in this respect centers on the word peace. No doubt the Egyptian people are thirsty for peace on which they pin high hopes for improving their standard of living because they have been shouldering the heavy burden of military expenditure. So far they have found nothing but honeyed promises to the ordinary Egyptians in return for endorsing the terms of the peace treaty concluded on 26 March with the Israeli aggressors. But it is in fact not a peace but a war treaty. Cairo does not intend to reduce its forces or, consequently, its military expenditure. On the contrary the war budget has increased. Washington is at present expediting the offer of major loans to Egypt with which to buy U.S. weapons. Undoubtedly these weapons will not be used in any way against Israel, which is at peace with the Egyptian regime. So, against whom are they intended? They are intended, as shown by the Egyptian military activities along the borders with neighboring Libya, for strikes against the Arab and African countries which oppose the plans of U.S. imperialism, the benefactor of the As-Sadat regime.

19 April Referendum

LD121804 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 12, TASS--As reported by news services from Cairo, the As-Sadat regime is preparing a new farce--to rig up the people's "universal support" of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal. Speaking on Cairo radio and television, the Egyptian president announced that a "referendum" would be held in Egypt on April 19th in the course of which the Egyptians would be "offered" to approve the separate treaty.

Analysts in the Libyan capital note that the returns of As-Sadat's voting farce are predetermined. In the conditions when the authorities are systematically stamping out all criticism, grossly suppressing all opposition, are blackmailing and intimidating the voters, one cannot expect even a semblance of the people's free expression of will.

It is recalled in the political quarters that this is the third time since the anti-government demonstrations which shook Egypt in January 1977 that As-Sadat is resorting to a "referendum" in order to create the illusion of his political line's popularity. The outcome of the "voting" was used every time as a pretext to escalate the persecution of the opposition, primarily the left-wing forces.

The government intends to follow-up the new "referendum" by another attack on the opposition. It is not accidental that As-Sadat attacked rudely in his speech the Egyptians who refused to back his traitorous deal with Tel Aviv, openly threatened to "teach them a lesson". It is not accidental also that the first step he intends to take after the "referendum" is to disband the People's (?Assembly). The purpose of this step, as believed by analysis, is to "purge" the country's supreme legislative body of all persons unsuitable to the regime.

As-Sadat's speech was keynoted by a desire to prove that Egypt's capitulatory actions were allegedly legitimate and grounded, whereas all the other Arab states were "out of step". Lacking convincing arguments, however, As-Sadat went to such lengths as to make slanderous attacks on the Arab states denouncing the Egyptian-Israeli deal.

U.S. TO SUPPLY EGYPT WITH OBSOLETE ARMS

LD122143 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Talks ended yesterday in Cairo over the question of the gradual sales of U.S. arms to Egypt. On the same day, both Vance and Brown, U.S. foreign and defense secretaries respectively, made two addresses to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in defense of President Carter's bill to allocate the sum of $4.8 billion for U.S. weapons supplies to Israel and Egypt during the next 3 years.

Brown told the Senate committee that Egypt would get defensive weapons only, while Israel should get offensive ones. And this is indeed a fact: In return for huge sums of money, obsolete U.S. arms are due to be sold to Egypt. As for the Israeli aggressor, the most sophisticated planes, tanks, rockets and other weapons and ammunitions will be sold to it. In addition, and in accordance with well established traditions, Israel will pay just a third of the total cost of the U.S. weapons. As for Egypt, it will have to pay the full amount of the loans and the usually very high interests.

In this respect two questions come to mind at the same time: Against whom does Egypt intend to defend itself by means of the U.S. weapons; and whom will Israel attack after getting sophisticated U.S. arms? Egypt is in no need to defend itself against the Israeli aggressor with whom it has concluded the peace treaty, and no one in the world is set on attacking Egypt. As for Israel, it has always used, and still intends to use the U.S. weapons to organize aggressive attacks against its Arab neighbors. Evidence to this is the recent raid against Lebanese isolated localities by Israeli jets.

EGYPTIAN, ISRAELI, COLLABORATION PLANS CITED

LD122232 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Paris, April 12, TASS--The magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE writes that at his talks with Israeli Defence Minister Weizman, As-Sadat had asked him of an "exceptional" service:

To arrange for him a personal meeting with the head of the Israeli secret service "Mossad". This person, one Hoffi, whose name never appeared in the Israeli press, had a conversation with the Egyptian president already 13 hours after As-Sadat made his request.

It has become known, AFRIQUE-ASIE writes, that As-Sadat had asked him for the "active and constant cooperation" of Israeli secret services to "protect" his regime from "Arab and communist" enemies, Hoffi consented to this.

Since then Egyptian and Israeli agents hold regular meetings at which they exchange information. As-Sadat, the magazine stresses, has thus become Israel's informer on problems of the Arab world.

AFRIQUE-ASIE reveals the essence of individual secret agreement concluded between the Israelis and the Egyptians with the active participation of the United States. They reached agreement on joint actions to split the unity of the Arab front. It was decided, in particular, to provoke disorders on Egypt's border with Libya so as to prepare the ground for an intrusion of Egyptian troops into Libya and for overthrowing the existing system there. As-Sadat assured the Israelis and the Americans that he has a group of politicians who have fled from Libya and are prepared to form there a new pro-Egyptian government.

It has also been decided to provoke incidents along the ceasefire line between Israel and Syria to be followed up by a large-scale Israeli attack on Syrian territory under the pretext of reply measures to the "aggression" by Damascus.

Cairo and Tel Aviv intend to "neutralise" those Palestinian leaders who reject the plan of limited "internal autonomy" for the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Sector. To neutralise, AFRIQUE-ASIE notes, means to liquidate.

Israel and Egypt will try to "persuade King Husayn of Jordan (by sending agents-provocateurs, by arranging assassination attempts, etc.) that Syria and the PLO are allegedly plotting against his regime. Should King Husayn continue to align himself with Syria and the PLO despite this, Cairo and Tel Aviv intend to intimidate him by threatening to overthrow him.

MOSCOW PERSIAN ON WEST'S HYPOCRISY OVER IRANIAN HUMAN RIGHTS

LD122324 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Igor Savchenko commentary: "The New Wave of Propaganda Against Iran"]

[Text] Dear listeners, because of the activities of the revolutionary courts in Iran, investigating the evil deeds against the people of the shah's regime, a great thunder against Iran has recently begun in the West. Comments by politicians and propagandists of the West, especially American politicians and propagandists, say that Iran, in its investigation of the evil and antipeople activities of the accused and the punishment of evil-doers and the guilty, is allegedly contravening the human rights charter and allegedly does not observe necessary justice.

When one hears this anti-Iranian clamor and propaganda one feels moved to ask: Sirs, do you have any limits for hypocrisy and deceit, or not?

You who say that there are no great champions of human rights in Iran, let us ask you where you were when the shah and his servants and agents in the very same Iran shot 65,000 people without investigation of trial--people whose only crime was to try to gain their democratic rights--just in the last year and [passage indistinct]. Washington, London and all Western propaganda machines presented this bloodthirsty regime as the bastion of Western civilization and democracy in Asia. Sirs, you do not regard as correct the trials of the revolutionary courts of Iran and are even ready to go to the UN Security Council with your accusations. But, when at the order of the people now being tried, in Tehran's Jaleh street thousands of Iranians--men and women, old and young, even children were wallowing in blood and dirt, why did you have no worries in your hearts and not refer them to the Security Council? Why did you not oppose or condemn the show courts and the harsh, ceaseless injustice of the shah and his clique used to suppress and destroy the champions of the people's well-being, such as the members of the Tudeh Party of Iran and other patriotic organizations?

If you say that you have raised your voice in protest only because of your desire to stop the violations of law in Iran, then why are you not willing to open your mouth to protest against the shameless illegalities in Israel, against the terrorist attacks by Israeli aircraft on Lebanese cities that cause the death of tens of innocent Lebanese and Palestinians?

No, there is no talk here of the faithfulness of Western politicians and propagandists to defend human rights in Iran or anywhere else in the world, but all this clamor and noise against Iran is due to their obvious attempts to level accusations against the new republic in Iran. By this, the West wants to encourage the monarchic elements of Iran who have gone into hiding to indulge in sabotage and to add to the problems of the republican system in Iran. The social factions in Iran know full well the nature of the clamor which has been raised in the West and especially in the United States against them. KEYHAN writes with full justice and fairness that the Iranian people regard as foreign interference in its internal affairs the activities of so-called defenders of human rights in America who are agents of the wishes and aims of the confederation of military bosses and directors of military industries in America.

IRAN'S BAZARGAN APPROVES SENTENCES OF REVOLUTIONARY COURTS

LD122228 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, April 12, TASS--In an interview to the West German newspaper BILD ZEITUNG the prime minister of Iran, Mehdi Bazargan said that he approves of the sentences passed by emergency revolutionary tribunals, including the death sentence on former Prime Minister Hoveyda. These tribunals, he said, will operate for a year and then their functions will be handed over to the ministry of justice.

Speaking of the contracts signed by the shah regime on the delivery of huge shipments of arms and military hardware, Medhi Bazargan said that Iran will now purchase abroad not arms but agricultural and other equipment.

UGANDA NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT CAPTURES KAMPALA

LD121725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Osipovskiy]

[Text] The National Front for the Liberation of Uganda has announced the formation of a provisional government headed by Yusuf Lule. This is reported by AFP. Lule has made a statement for the population of the capital, which is occupied by detachments of the front and Tanzanian troops. He has promised to hold elections as soon as circumstances are favorable.

However, judging from other news agency reports, the armed operations in Uganda have not ceased. Their center has moved 80 km east of the capital, to the town of Jinja, where, according to some sources, President Idi Amin is organizing resistance to the National Front. Idi Amin telephoned the editorial offices of the Kenyan DAILY NATION and stated that his government has not been overthrown, and that his troops control 90 percent of the country's territory. The paper notes that Idi Amin made a similar statement in one of the programmes of Radio Uganda, which broadcasts from Soroti, a town in the central eastern part of Uganda.

We have just received a REUTER dispatch from the Tanzanian capital where the first session of the Provisional Ugandan Government formed by Yusuf Lule is being held. It is examining the situation in Uganda following the taking of Kampala by the forces of the National Front and the Tanzanian Army. The overall strategy of the new government will also be worked out. As the dispatch reports, the provisional government is preparing to leave Dar es Salaam and continue its work on Ugandan territory.

LUSAKA CONFERENCE SCORES RACIST REGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD122155 Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Today is the last day of the proceedings of the international conference in favor of the liberation movements of southern Africa and of solidarity with the frontline countries. This week's events could not better reflect the ups and downs of a violent struggle between two tendencies in the political life of Africa. On one hand, the racist regimes of Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa are striving to retain power. On the other hand, independent Africa and all the progressive forces of the world are determined to eliminate racism and apartheid in Africa.

Judge for yourselves; the first stage of the so-called elections which are to complete the setting up of a puppet government has taken place in Rhodesia. The South African Parliament is discussing the draft of a hypocritical constitution in an effort to damp down the upsurge of the liberation struggle. At the same time, meeting in the capital of independent Zambia, the representatives of 60 countries have drawn up a program of action in favor of the Zimbabwe, Namibian and South African patriots.

The racists have done everything in order to thwart or at least influence the Lusaka forum. During three days of conference proceedings three Rhodesian Air Force raids were conducted against Zambia! But all this merely confirmed the topicality of the Lusaka meeting. Its participants condemned the crimes of the racists against the African population of Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa. They also denounced those who support the Salisbury and Pretoria governments. The NATO countries and Israel are actively contributing toward the increase of the economic and military power of Rhodesia and South Africa, and also are trying to sabotage international sanctions against the racist regimes and divide the national liberation forces.

Noting these facts, the participants at the Lusaka conference stressed that the imperialist forces are responsible for the racist crimes. The same also applies to Beijing. The Chinese leaders, stated Oliver Tambo, chairman of the African National Congress of South Africa, are in practice united with the imperialist powers whose policy is aimed at undermining the national liberation movements and reinforcing the racist regimes in southern Africa. But the delegates not only condemned the racists and their accomplices. They also listened to the leaders of the liberation movements of southern Africa who spoke of the struggle against the racists. A program of aid for the patriots of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, as well as the frontline states fighting for the liquidation of the racist regimes, was drawn up.

The socialist countries, including the USSR, have reiterated their principled position. Opinion in the Soviet state, stated the head of our delegation, Ibragimov, is alongside the fighters against racism, colonialism and aggression, and in favor of national independence and freedom.

SOUTH AFRICA APPREHENDS, EXPELS U.S. SPIES

LD130952 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] New York, April 13, TASS--P. Botha, prime minister of the South African Republic, accused the USA of "spying" on his regime and announced the expulsion of a number of U.S. Embassy officials from the country. The USA is known to act as the main patron of the inhuman apartheid regime. The volume of U.S. capital investments in the racialist South African Republic has already topped two billion dollars. Washington sabotages the implementation of international economic sanctions against the South African Republic. Together with the other Western powers it assists Pretoria in its aggressive policy against the sovereign neighbour states.

But the U.S. ruling circles find it increasingly more difficult to justify their cooperation with the regime, which has discredited itself in the eyes of international public. Therefore, the USA is using its secret services in an attempt to somewhat "alter" the facade of the regime in order to preserve for the American monopolies their racialist clients and bring down the momentum of the national liberation struggle in the south of the African continent.

ZIMBABWE PATRIOTS DENOUNCE UPCOMING ELECTIONS

LD122124 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Vladislav Chernukha commentary]

[Text] The Rhodesian authorities have held what they termed as parliamentary elections. Here is comment by our observer Vladislav Chernukha.

What Ian Smith described as election is nothing else but a political show. The show has two acts: The first act has already been played. It is the voting of the white minority. In the second act, scheduled for the 17th-21st of this month, the African majority will vote. The racist authorities will see to it that elected to their parliament are African representatives suitable to them. They will be elected with the help of the army and the police, of course.

To allow no departure from this scenario, the director of the election show, Ian Smith, has even enlisted the support of reservists. South Africa provides Ian Smith with transportation means to transfer soldiers and policemen from one area to another and have the fraudulent elections under their full control.

The newly elected Parliament will never serve the interests of the Zimbabwe people. Yet, the racists decided to play safe and (?endowed) 28 white deputies of the 100-seat Parliament with the veto right. Besides, under the constitutional plan of Ian Smith, the racists will be in control of all the main instruments of power--the army, the police, the state and the judicial machinery.

What does Ian Smith need the election farce for? To pretend that power in the country is being transferred to African majority. This is really a pretence, for the Patriotic Front, the only authentic representative of the Zimbabwe people, will not be taking part in the voting. Nevertheless, the election maneuver, as various newspapers feel, will set the precedent for the Western countries to recognize the Rhodesian regime and establish open trade, economic and other relations with it. So far, the West is giving Rhodesia economic, financial and military help through third countries, and in defiance of UN sanctions.

Leaning on this support, the Smith government is carrying out raids on Zambia, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana. By backing the Smith regime, the Western countries pursue their own selfish objectives. Racist rule, if retained, will provide them with an opportunity to continue to get strategic raw materials from Rhodesia and use it as a springboard in the struggle against progressive African states.

The West has similar goals in Namibia. Together with South Africa, it does all it can to block from power the South-West Africa People's Organization, recognized by the United Nations as the only legal representative of the Namibian people. The maneuvering of the racists and their Western benefactors comes under strong criticism of the participants in the international conference in Lusaka.

PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY PROVIDES ALTERNATIVE TO WESTERN PRESS

LD120708 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Aleksandr Mikhaylov commentary]

[Excerpts] At their conference in Addis Ababa the information ministers of the African countries have adopted a convention to set up a pan-African news agency. Here is a comment from our observer Aleksandr Mikhaylov:

It was emphasized at the conference repeatedly that the creation of the news agency pursues an important task of doing away with the domination of Western news media in Africa. It's common knowledge that the imperialist news media, safeguarding primarily the interests of multinational corporations, are distoring events in Africa, depicting them as they please. The planned creation of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY testifies to Africa's enhanced role in international life and to the increased links between events in and outside Africa.

Today the African wants to get unbiased information on what is taking place in the world, and they also want the world to know the truth about Africa. This is especially important for the countries where progressive social and economic reforms are underway, for the imperialist news media deliberately distort the meaning of these reforms.

The convention adopted by the conference underlines that it's no less important for the pan-African agency to support the national liberation movements in Africa. It's hard to overestimate the role of the African press in rallying the forces of the entire continent at a time when a crucial battle is being fought to eliminate the vestiges of colonialism and racism in southern Africa.

REPORTAGE ON MANLEY'S USSR VISIT CONTINUES

Kosygin Dinner Speech

LD121107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report on speech delivered by A.N. Kosygin at 10 April dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley under general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin's speech

On behalf of the Soviet Government A.N. Kosygin cordially welcomed the prime minister and his wife and all representatives of friendly Jamaica who were present.

Soviet people are following with great sympathy the persistent efforts which the Jamaican people are making to clear definitively and permanently from their way the grave legacy of colonial domination and to build a new life worthy of man. The People's National Party which has headed this noble struggle and the Jamaican Government are steering a course toward the implementation of socioeconomic transformations aimed at improving the position of the working masses. Jamaica's independent, anti-imperialist course in the foreign policy sphere and its statements in favor of the relaxation of international tension, peace and the peoples' security enjoy deserved respect.

Your personal contribution to the consolidation of peace and the development of mutual understanding among the peoples is well known, Comrade Prime Minister, and is confirmed by the award to you of the F. Joliot-Curie peace gold medal and the gold medal of the United Nations. Soviet-Jamaican relations are young: They are not yet 5 years old. But in this brief period mutually useful ties have been established between our countries in various fields. I may mention the agreements concluded between us on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, trade, cultural cooperation, shipping and air communications.

Important signs of our time can be seen clearly in the relations between far-off Jamaica which achieved independence comparatively recently, and the Soviet Union--history's first socialist state. Rapid progressive changes can also be seen in the world's social development and the new--democratic and just--nature of relations between states which began after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution can also be seen. Man's life has become impossible without rapid rates of progress in all spheres of activity and on this basis the peoples' desire to cooperate and to pool their efforts in the interests of peace and progress is growing. We are confident that the present visit to our country by the Jamaican prime minister will serve this aim and the cause of the consolidation of equal cooperation between the Soviet Union and Jamaica.

We fully share your opinion, Comrade Prime Minister, that Soviet-Jamaican relations are built on the foundation of an increasingly firm friendship characterized by respect for the principles of sovereign equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. That is why our talks are taking place in an atmosphere of friendly mutual understanding and trust. "We know well and always remember," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stressed, "that together with the peoples of the socialist countries, the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American states make up an important unit, so to speak, of the permanent army of peace in the arena of international relations. Together we have done a very great deal. And we are convinced that our paths will not diverge in the future."

Jamaica's example, the example of its active struggle for peace and against aggression, for the peoples' freedom and independence, against imperialism, racism and apartheid, convincingly shows what an important, independent role is being played these days in international relations by the countries which have liberated themselves. Your country takes an active part in the nonalined movement which is now approaching its sixth conference in Havana. The Soviet Union highly values the nonalined movement as a positive factor of international politics and welcomes the enhancement of its role in world affairs. We believe that the pooling of the efforts of the nonalined and socialist countries is an important condition for the intensification of detente and its extension to all regions of the world and for the liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism and of the hotbeds of military conflicts in order to put an end forever to encroachments on the states' independence and territorial integrity.

Recent events again convince us of the correctness of this conclusion. It is confirmed by China's aggression against Vietnam, its provocative actions against Laos, and Beijing's interference in the affairs of Kampuchea and other nonalined states. This conclusion is also confirmed by the imperialist forces' attempts to extend their military presence in the Near and Middle East and by the intrigues of the imperialists and racists in southern Africa aimed at delaying the definitive collapse of colonialism and racism, at creating puppet regimes in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and at preventing the true representatives of their peoples from coming to power in these countries.

The Israeli-Egyptian separate treaty concluded under U.S. aegis runs counter to the interests and principles of the nonalined movement and of all peace-loving peoples in general. Any attempts to depict this treaty as being allegedly "the first step" in a Near East settlement should mislead nobody. This is a compact aimed at preventing the realization of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and their aspirations to create their own state, and also at perpetuating Israeli occupation of Arab lands. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that a just, stable peace in the Near East can be established only as a result of a radical, all-embracing settlement. This position is shared by all those who hold dear the interests of peace and the peoples' freedom and independence.

In conclusion, I should like to express my satisfaction at meeting with you, Comrade Prime Minister, and at the talks we have held. You can rest assured that the Soviet Union is sincerely seeking to develop relations with Jamaica on a stable and lasting basis in the interests of the peoples of our countries and in the interests of universal peace.

A.N. Kosygin proposed a toast to the Jamaican prime minister and his wife, to all the Jamaican guests, to the Jamaican people, to their successes in building a new life, and to friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Jamaica.

Manley Speech

LD121157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report on speech by Jamaican Prime Minister M. Manley at 10 April Kremlin dinner under general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On behalf of the delegation and the Government and people of Jamaica the prime minister expressed profound satisfaction in connection with his stay in the motherland of the immortal Lenin, in the Soviet state created by the Great October Revolution. We express, he said, our sincere gratitude for the cordial and friendly welcome given us by yourselves and the residents of Moscow.

I would like further to convey our warmest greetings to the true friend of all national liberation movements, to the leader and ally of everyone struggling against imperialism, to our respected Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We are profoundly conscious of the epochal significance of the Soviet people's victory in 1917, which not only marked the start of the transition from capitalism to socialism but also created a mighty bulwark of support for revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world. Our recognition of that great event is expressed in the words of our first national hero Marcus Garvey, who in 1917 made a statement of profound significance hailing the first socialist revolution and calling on the people of Africa to accomplish the same for their continent as Lenin had accomplished for his motherland.

Six years later, in 1923, our most famous poet Claude McKay arrived in your country. He spent a year here and encountered a most cordial and hospitable attitude on the part of the Soviet people. Luckily, history has preserved for us his impressions of that visit. He wrote: "Never before have I experienced such a genuine sense of sincere liking for any other people, be they white or colored. And I am sure that I will never experience it again. My soul's response was just as sincere as that mass display of feelings was immediate."

Then in 1924, when the world was mourning the death of V.I. Lenin, the great architect of the October Revolution, Marcus Garvey, paying tribute to his memory, noted the indissoluble connection between the successes of the national liberation movements and the progress of world socialism. He said: "Lenin was the greatest of people because he represented a huge number of people. At this hour Lenin is being mourned not only by the peasantry of Russia but also by the peasantry of all Europe: the whole world's peasantry is mourning Lenin because he was its leader. And we Negroes are also mourning Lenin. We 400 million Negroes must all as one mourn the death of this great man, because Russia has been a beacon of great hope not only for Negroes but also for all the world's weak peoples. Russia and its system have brought the world the promise of a revolution which will give everyone true spiritual liberation."

However, despite Garvey's words, the reactionary nature of British colonialism helped to maintain political backwardness. Therefore, only in 1939 did the ideas at the basis of the socialist revolution acquire elementary organizational form in our country. The next year the national movement came into being, and the party which I have the honor of leading was created.

The first stage of our struggle ended with our attainment of political independence in 1962. Regardless of the fact that we acquired our own state flag and anthem, imperialist domination continued, as did, consequently, the exploitation that had existed before independence was achieved. The independent flag could not abolish the poverty, backwardness, illiteracy and glaring socioeconomic injustice which were the painful legacy of three centuries of colonialism.

This flag could not end the realities of imperialism. Experience attests that these symbols frequently serve the aims of imperialism, masking its true nature. Our people had to start the struggle against neocolonialism.

The upsurge of the national movement in 1972 demonstrated that the people of Jamaica were once again fully resolved to struggle against imperialism for total liberation from the forces of external and internal oppression. The struggle undoubtedly had to be waged with regard for the real conditions and circumstances which objectively existed among us at the time. Imperialist penetration of the economy, the backwardness of production forces and geographic encirclement hostile to the cause of building socialism were the constituent parts of our reality.

Under the party's leadership our people set about resolving the most urgent tasks of a national democratic nature. Having firmly chosen the non capitalist path of development, we began taking over our natural resources, developing both the state and the cooperative sectors of the economy and implementing a radical program of agrarian reform. These programs reflect the chief direction of our domestic policy.

In the international arena our country has become an active member of the nonalined movement, acting in a united front with all countries and peoples which seek to defeat world imperialism. We share with you allegiance to the cause of peace as an indispensable condition for human progress. We hail and support your efforts in the struggle for detente and seek, as far as our small potential allows, to achieve similar goals in our hemisphere. We understand that peaceful coexistence is an objective necessity. But at the same time we do not forget our duty to struggle against the forces of oppression and injustice in the world. The cruel racism in southern Africa, the shameful farce about to be staged in Rhodesia, the glaring inequality of states, the unchecked exploitation of natural resources by corporations which are getting out of the control of national governments--all these are aspects of a world system which must be changed. Each of these aspects can presuppose different tactical tasks, but they are all aspects of a single world problem. They must all be examined in the context of a single strategy.

This is why we consider it the duty of everyone who participates in the liberation struggle together with the members of the international socialist community to act together and cooperate to achieve these aims and, in particular, to liquidate all vestiges of the oppression of peoples and countries.

This is why Jamaica welcomes the support being given by the Soviet Union to the liberation armies of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. This is why we have always believed and now believe that Cuba's heroic people and the Soviet Union did mankind an invaluable service when they saved Angola from the racist South African regime; and they are still insuring Angola's security in the face of the new plans of racists and imperialists.

In each of these cases, guided by socialist internationalism, you saw your duty as giving support to the just struggle of oppressed peoples. Sometimes the struggle has to be waged using arms. At the present time, the struggle is taking place more frequently in the sphere of economic relations. The efforts aimed at creating a new international economic order are, in our view, a decisive new stage in the liberation process.

This concept is founded on the task of ending exploitation and struggling for justice through political action carried out in the spirit of true internationalism. This concept is the a.. .thesis of imperialism. And even if we do not always agree as to the methods of most effectively achieving its aims, we cannot fail to recognize their very existence. Therefore, I am profoundly convinced that the members of the nonalined movement and all who are united in their attitude toward imperialism, together with all members of the international socialist community bear responsibility for the creation of a common alliance in the name of achieving the aims of the new international economic order.

We are equally convinced that the Third World countries must strive for economic independence and to insure justice within their own state borders. When this is achieved, there will arise the inner wish to change the international environment. At the same time we, the Third World countries, must also be aware of the need to study the possibilities of economic cooperation with each other.

Progress along the path of progressive transformations in a society like ours is undoubtedly attended by tremendous difficulties. Every country and every people will approach the fulfillment of this task with regard to its own objective reality. However, I am convinced--and this is stated in the message of our government and party on the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution--that "just as all people strive for real development, for a life worthy of man and for a world in which tranquility and progress reign, so the practical example demonstrated by the Soviet Union's experience is beneficial to all mankind and particularly to underdeveloped countries like our own."

In conclusion the prime minister proposed a toast to the heroic Soviet people, to friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Jamacia, to the final victory of everyone struggling for social justice and to the health of Comrade A.N. Kosygin and the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Jamaican Party Statement on Talks

LD121310 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Georgetown, April 12, TASS--The negotiations in Moscow between Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley and Soviet leaders provide a good opportunity to exchange opinions on such important questions on the present as detente, disarmament, struggle against racism and apartheid and establishment of a new international economic order, says a statement of the ruling People's National Party of Jamaica, that has been published in Kingston. The party leadership fully approves of these negotiations which also make it possible to study possibilities of development of economic relations between the two countries.

Having pointed out that Michael Manley's visit to the Soviet Union is indicative of the process of evolution of the country's foreign policy, the leadership of the People's National Party stresses that Jamaica comes out for the development of relations with countries of different ideological orientations. In the relations with socialist countries, the document points out, Jamaica's policy is based on the recognition of the need of diversification of foreign trade and general trends in economic development.

Manley Arrives in Leningrad

LD121954 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, April 12, TASS--The prime minister of Jamacia, Michael Manley, stated that his visit to the Soviet Union will be of tremendous importance for the development of Jamacia's relations with the USSR. "These relations have entered a radically new phase and we all are now witnesses of a historic process", the prime minister said.

He noted that the Soviet Union is a sincere friend of the people of his country that is building socialism. "Although a tremendous distance separates Jamacia and the Soviet Union, joint efforts to preserve and strengthen peace, to deepen international cooperation will bear good fruit", the prime minister stressed. Michael Manley made this statement in Leningrad on his arrival today from Moscow, where he started his first official visit to the USSR.

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES CRITICIZE U.S. SUGAR POLICY

LD122340 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, April 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Shekhovtsov reports.

[A meeting of] the Group of Sugar-Exporting Latin American and Caribbean Countries (GEPLASEA) was held here with representatives of 22 countries attending. The conference approved a charter of this organization, which accounts for 60 percent of world sugar exports, and discussed the problems of export, coordinated prices and expansion of cooperation between member countries. Speaking at the conference Mario Trujillo Garcia, director of the National Sugar Industry Commission of Mexico, sharply criticised the protectionist policies of the United States as one seriously affecting the economies of the Latin American and Caribbean sugar-exporting countries.

The United States protectionism which undermines the economic mainstays of the developing Latin American countries, he said, is incompatible with the generally recognized principles of equality and mutual benefit in trade. He stressed that the United States refuses to this day to ratify the international agreement on sugar, which was adopted in Geneva to regulate sugar trade. Being the world's biggest sugar-importer the United States actually blocks the agreement. Enrique Estremadorio, GEPLASEE executive secretary, urged the Latin American and Caribbean countries to join efforts in the struggle for equal relations in trade and against American economic pressure. As is known, Washington raised customs duties on imported sugar at the beginning of last year. This discriminatory measure was taken by the U.S. Government under pressure from the planters and sugar manufacturers of the southern states who thus got an opportunity of jacking up the prices of their products without fearing competition from foreign suppliers.

SUSLOV, RUSAKOV TALK WITH CUBA'S CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ

LD112130 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov today had a meeting with member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Deputy Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. An exchange of opinion on questions of Soviet-Cuban relations and also on some international problems of mutual interest was held in the course of the talk which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

VOROTNIKOV APPOINTED NEW AMBASSADOR TO CUBA

LD061451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 79 p 6 LD

[TASS report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cuba. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Nikita Pavlovich Tolubev of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cuba in connection with his transfer to other work.

ESTONIAN MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS REPLACED

LD121409 [Editorial Report LD] Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on 28 March publishes on page 3 two Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 27 March 1979 on the release of Valter Fritsevich Ani from the post of Estonian minister of internal affairs in connection with his retirement and the appointment of Marko Oskarovich Tibar to his post.

KAZAKHSTAN STATE PRICES COMMITTEE OFFICIAL APPOINTED

LD120755 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Vladimir Nikolayevich Chukhrov first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Prices Committee.

BREZHNEV GREETS, ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD JUBILEE

LD121532 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, April 12, TASS--"The party regards socialist emulation and the movement for a communist attitude to labour not only as a mighty lever for redoubling labour achievements and accelerating the accomplishment of large-scale economic tasks, but also as a highly important means for the communist education of the mass of the people", emphasized Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He sent a message of greeting to the nation-wide scientific practical conference, devoted to topical tasks of the development of socialist emulation and the movement for a communist attitude to labour.

The conference was opened today in Leningrad where exactly fifty years ago the first collective agreement on socialist emulation was signed.

Grigoriy Romanov, the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee, said in his report that the effective educational significance of socialist emulation today had been proved not only by the example of the USSR but also the experience of the fraternal socialist countries, developing economic integration and effective coordination of labour.

It was emphasized at the conference that utilization of the experience of labour emulation of socialist countries meant not just copying tested forms, but creative application of new undertakings with due consideration for the specific conditions of each country, its labour traditions and peculiarities.

103 million people are now involved in the socialist emulation for efficiency and quality of labour at Soviet enterprises, offices and organizations. This is more than 93 per cent of all categories of working people in the USSR. 63 million factory and office workers joined in the struggle for the highest level of emulation--the movement for communist labour.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PROGRESS IN OFFSHORE OIL, GAS EXTRACTION INADEQUATE

LD120749 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Article by I. Khvedchuk, chief geologist on the Soyuzmorgeo All-Union Scientific Production Association Pacific Ocean expedition and candidate of geological and mineralogical sciences, under the rubric "Problems and Opinions": "The Path to Marine Storehouses"]

[Text] Yuzhno-Sakhalinski--At present most oil and gas is obtained on the continental land masses. However, technical progress has made the exploitation of the oil wealth of the Pacific Ocean continental shelf a reality. Although the extraction of oil from marine deposits is still in its initial stage, it has already reached 20 percent (6 percent for gas) of annual world production. According to forecasts, in the foreseeable future more than half of the oil extracted will be supplied by marine deposits.

The exploitation of the oil and gas resources of the continental shelf is becoming one of the most important avenues of technical progress, and the "Main Directions of the USSR's National Economic Development in 1976-1980" adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress envisage: "the broader development of geological prospecting work in the shelf zones of seas and oceans, primarily for oil and natural gas."

"Marine" oil has been obtained from the Caspian for a long time. According to the Gepromorneft Institute [State Scientific Research and Planning Institute for Offshore Oil], even taking into account the high cost of stationary derrick bases and scaffold bridges, each ton is more than R10 cheaper here than "land" oil, and investments in operational drilling justify themselves in 6 years. There is no doubt that the use of floating and partially submersible installations, particularly when the sea is more than 100 meters deep, will reduce the cost of drilling and the time taken to recover expenditure.

The history of oil extraction indicates that high and stable development rates are insured not only and not primarily by the discovery of major deposits, but above all by the discovery of major new oil and gas bearing regions. Continental shelf zones, including in the Far Eastern seas, must be such regions.

According to preliminary forecasts, about 70 percent of our country's continental shelf area is promising for oil and gas prospecting. This refers, in particular, to the bodies of water of the Caspian Sea, the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan. Incidentally, the first oil deposit has already been discovered on the Sakhalin shelf.

What is the state of affairs regarding marine exploratory and prospecting work?

Until very recently this work was mainly carried out by organizations of the USSR Ministry of Geology, except for the Caspian Sea, where subdivisions of the Ministry of Oil Industry were the prime movers. Geophysical research--an important stage, but only the initial stage in the cycle of locating, prospecting and extracting--was mainly concentrated in organizations of the USSR Ministry of Geology. The concentration, coordination and development of all types and stages of marine geological prospecting work, whose ultimate aim is the discovery and exploitation of deposits, were not provided for sufficiently. For instance, many different scientific research institutes attached to various ministries and departments, and institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences and colleges are involved with various problems of the oil- and gas-bearing nature of the seas and oceans and with creating technical resources for their prospecting and exploitation. [paragraph continues]

Under these conditions, just try to control research in efficient and purposeful ways! Moreover, in many organizations marine studies are deemed of secondary importance and are given over to small and technically ill-equipped collectives.

Concern for overcoming these and other shortcomings dictated the recent decision to concentrate the leadership of marine exploratory and prospecting work in the Ministry of Gas Industry. The timely and useful nature of this measure is obvious.

The exploitation of the continental shelf oil resources requires a unified geological and technical policy. Herein lies the guarantee of achieving the greatest possible geological and economic efficiency.

Naturally, the restructuring of the management of marine operations is not an easy task, and a creative approach is essential, taking into account "land" experience without copying it blindly.

Questions of organizing scientific research work demand special attention. The three-tier system is most expedient and has justified itself in many sectors: the all-union association, the production (or science and production) association, and the enterprise.

Experience in implementing major economic programs shows that it is powerful scientific research centers that are capable of insuring the long-term, scientifically substantiated planning of a sector's development. As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted, the purpose of long-term plans is "...to determine in good time the nature and scale of the tasks ahead of us and to focus efforts on resolving them; to see possible problems and difficulties more clearly; and to facilitate the elaboration and fulfillment of programs and plans stretching beyond the bounds of the 5-year plan period." We must know today what will have to be done, where, and how, in 10, 15 or 20 years. Matters must be organized so that one institute takes on the task of creating geophysical apparatus and mathematical methods of processing the results of marine geophysical research, another takes on the task of designing drilling equipment and developing rational methods of sinking wells and carrying out ancillary construction work for marine oilfields, and a third takes on the task of crystallizing experience and improving methods of locating and prospecting underwater oil and gas reserves.

It is impossible to manage without a decisive improvement in the technical base. At present it is weak: There is a shortage of specialized geophysical ships, floating drilling rigs and other modern means. In creating machinery for the future, we must find fundamentally new technical solutions, so as not only to increase the depth of penetration into the upper part of the earth's crust, but also--and this is most important--to fully insure the exploitation of marine deposits.

For the speediest development of oil resources on the continental shelf it is, in my view, necessary to keep simultaneously in mind three aspects of the problems which arise: the methodological, technical and socioeconomic aspects. What is meant by this?

Above all, it is necessary to accurately determine priorities for exploiting one shelf zone or another depending on conditions in specific regions, the prospects for locating oil and gas there, and the economic expediency of extracting them given the existing level of technological development. This must be taken into account at each stage in planning the necessary complex of geological and geophysical methods. [paragraph continues]

It is not uncommon for particular questions of the geological structure of individual sectors to be studied at first without sufficient justification, without having discovered the general nature of the region's structure as a whole. This is like erecting a building and only then putting the foundations under it.

In selecting the most economically expedient regions for exploitation it is essential to be guided by clear-cut methods of assessing predicted reserves both in the main regions and in smaller zones on the shelf. As yet the necessary attention is not being given to substantiating them. The picture is similar with respect to defining criteria for the degree of preparation of individual areas for deep drilling--I repeat that this is expensive. It is necessary to improve methods of calculating reserves of commercial categories, since "land" yardsticks are not applicable here: They presuppose the drilling of a large number of wildcat boreholes, the cost of which is several times higher at sea.

The practical workers also have other "instructions" for scientists and designers--to sharply improve the quality and increase the resolving power [Razreshayushchaya sposoenost] of apparatus used in marine geophysical research and to step up the construction of all-purpose ships with modern navigation systems, for the exploitation of not only shelf zones, but also deep-water zones of the ocean. Questions of technical equipment for deep drilling and of the technology of sinking wells await resolution. In world practice of locating and prospecting marine oil and gas deposits, floating and partially submersible drilling rigs are chiefly used, insuring work at depths of 200 meters and more. In sinking operational wells stationary platforms using the cluster drilling method are the most economical. Our existing equipment, particularly drill bits, are often inferior to foreign models, which reduces the quality and speed of drilling. One of the most important issues in exploiting marine oil deposits is increasing the yield from the bed, which is tantamount to discovering new deposits.

The increase in the rate of locating and prospecting depends precisely on the creation and construction of floating and partially submersible drilling rigs. The country's sole existing plant of this type is not even able to cover the requirements of Caspian oilmen. At the same time drilling in the Baltic Sea area is ahead and drilling is already underway on the Sakhalin shelf. There is an urgent need to switch several shipbuilding plants to the construction of floating drilling rigs in the next 5-year plan period.

In recent years an improvement has been noted in the technical equipment of marine geophysical research. In particular, a series of specialized geophysical ships have been put into production and the supply of computers has improved. However, in worldwide practice a new "generation" of technical resources comes along every 5-6 years. Hence the necessity for the timely long-term development of the production of Soviet-made apparatus and other technical means with the maximum concentration of efforts.

Alongside the improvement of methods and equipment for exploiting the shelf, the socio-economic aspects of this matter deserve the most serious attention. However good the equipment may be, it does not produce the required effect if it is operated by unskilled people.

Marine work is specific and difficult and it is time to train the most diverse types of cadres specially for this work. The higher school does not yet meet the demand for these and the relevant VUZes do not have a modern technological base.

Under conditions of labor at sea, (comparatively small collectives, a considerable period when the men are "separated" from their usual conditions and their families, and a prolonged stay in limited space, etc.), questions of psychological compatibility among members of the collective acquire particular importance. The time has come to bring in psychologists and sociologists to resolve them.

Remuneration and incentives for results achieved are in need of improvement. The existing system of bonuses does not help accelerate the fulfillment of geological assignments to a high standard. However paradoxical it may be, the bonuses for personnel of the marine geophysical organizations depend directly on the length of the work period: The longer they are, the bigger the bonus. No increments are introduced for enhancing the quality of work.

Indicators of the commissioning of production capacities, expressed in terms of tons of oil must, in my opinion, form the basis of planning and of the incentives for oil-production collectives. This will promote labor productivity growth, stimulate the adoption and fulfilling of strenuous plans which will accord with the potentials of the enterprises.

The prospecting for and exploitation of marine oil and gas deposits are extremely difficult, above all in technical respects. But their significance is increasing year by year. However, it is still difficult as yet to deem adequate the rates that have been achieved. This demands the attention of USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, and the USSR State Committee on Labor and Social Questions.

BRIEFS

ISKRA-554 COMPUTERS--The first consignment of new Iskra-554 computers has been produced in Smolensk. The machines have a range of advantages over previously produced models. Their memory capacity has been increased eight-fold. The Iskra-554 is equipped with a speed writing device, with productivity of 100 symbols per second. The Smolensk portable computers are used at enterprises, kolkhozes and computer centers. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD]

SEA MAMMAL HUNTING MEETING--The condition of and prospects for sea mammal hunting in the Far East have been discussed at a meeting in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk by representatives of the Dalryba, the Tinro and its affiliate in Magadan, the Okhotrybvod and the Sakhalinrybprom. The meeting heard reports on hunting's influence on the reserves of sea mammals and ways to conduct hunting in a rational manner. Recommendations made by scientists were highly appraised by production workers who will soon introduce many of them into practice. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 31 Mar 79 OW]

COLOR TV SETS--The Moscow radio plant, which produced the first Soviet radio receivers, is preparing for the production of new color television sets. Now fully engaged in color television set production, the current model being the Temp-714, the plant has begun preparations to produce receivers with integrated circuits. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD]

FIFTH SOVIET SUPERTANKER--The Zaliv shipbuilding plant in Kerch recently handed over to Novorossiysk port workers the fifth Soviet-built supertanker, the Krivbas, with a water displacement of 182,000 tons. On 21 April the plant crews will begin building sections for another supertanker. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS 9-12 APRIL

LD130615 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0200 GMT on 9 April reports that spring fieldwork is being stepped up in the southern part of the country. Sowing will soon commence in the Volga area, north Kazakhstan and Siberia. Don farmers have sown over 600,000 hectares of early crops. Much work has been done in the oblast to train machine operators. Odesskaya Oblast farms have pledged to produce 3.5 million tons of grain in the 4th year of this 5-year plan and to sell no less than 1.5 million tons to the state. They have sufficient supplies of fertilizers for their winter crops which cover more than 500,000 hectares. Only high-quality seeds are being used for the sowing of early eared crops. Leading farms completed the sowing of eared crops in record time. Now they are working on leguminous plants and fodder crops. Certain farms in north Kazakhstan are making greater use of the Mironovskaya summer wheat strains this spring. Almost 20,000 hectares are sown with this strain in the Fedorovskiy Rayon, Kustanayskaya Oblast and produce high yields year after year. A few days ago the Mironovskiy Selectionist and Seed Cultivation Institute sent a large batch of summer wheat strain seeds to Kazakhstan for dissemination. Sowing of corn has been completed in the Surkhandaryinskaya Oblast in Uzbekistan. Komsomol collectives have pledged to raise the corn yields here to 3.4 million tons. Some 145,000 hectares have been allocated in the republic to maize for grain. Tadzhik farmers have begun spring harvesting of leguminous plants that were sown in autumn on land which had been used for growing cotton and other crops. Every hectare is producing now from 150 to 200 quintals of fodder crops.

At 1330 GMT the radio carries commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy's report on spring sowing: At the moment early grain crops are being sown in such places as the central Ukraine, the lower Volga area and cultivated crops such as corn and sugar beets in the North Caucasus and Central Asia. This sowing season will see the introduction of many innovations. This spring 151 new strains have been sown in different areas. These are high yielding and have many other important qualities. The strains of grain crops have different ripening times so that the pressure during harvest time is lowered. The new vegetable crop strains are suitable for mechanized harvesting and in addition they may no longer preserve and tolerate transportation more easily. New machinery has been developed which eliminates a lot of the manual labor involved in growing corn and sugar beets.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that spring field work is in full swing on the republic's farms. The first 400,000 hectares of winter crops, perennial grasses, meadows and pastures have been dressed. Workers in the Belorussian Polesye are working especially persistently in conditions of spring flooding. Farmers in the southern and southwestern regions have begun selective sowing of early cereals. This year farmers have pledged to obtain average grain yields of 31-32 quintals per hectare, 180-190 quintals per hectare of potatoes and 260 quintals per hectare of sugar beets.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that Moldavian farmers have completed sowing early spring crops: barley, oats, sorghum and other grains occupy 45,000 hectares.

At 1900 GMT the radio carries a report by agronomist Zabaznyy, who reports that farms in 12 union republics are engaged in field work. Central Asian Republics and southern Kazakhstan have completed sowing of early crops and even shoots of spring cereals have started appearing; sowing of sugar beets, corn and cotton is in full swing. Planting of early crops has been completed in the southern rayons of the Ukraine and the Northern Caucasus.

At 1600 GMT on 11 April the radio reports that Kazakhstan intends to produce this year at least 27 million tons of grain. Izmaylov, Kazakhstan's deputy minister of agriculture, notes that sowing is proceeding rapidly in the south of the republic. By the end of the first 10 days of April the republic had sown more than 1.5 million hectares to spring crops; a total of about 30 million hectares is to be sown to spring crops; grain crops will occupy at least 25 million hectares.

At 1600 GMT on 12 April the radio reports that spring sowing is coming to a close in Georgia. Over 400,000 hectares have been set aside for spring crops this year. Sowing of corn for grain and silage is now in progress. Many farms in west Georgia pledge to obtain yields of 100 quintals per hectare of grain corn.

SOWING CONTINUES IN UKRAINE DESPITE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER

AU101306 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukranian at 1800 GMT on 9 April states that "in overcoming the unfavorable weather conditions the republic's machine operators have already prepared more than 2.5 million hectares for sowing. The seeds of early spring crops have been planted on more than 1.77 million hectares. Winter crop top dressing is nearing completion. More than 3 million hectares of wheat were treated with fertilizers in the autumn, and since the beginning of the year fertilizers have been applied on nearly 6 million more hectares of winter crops. Izmailskiy Rayon was the first in Odesskaya Oblast to begin sunflower sowing." Nearly 190,000 hectares of land have been assigned in the oblast for sunflowers.

Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 10 April adds that the "spring is asserting itself slowly, but confidently." Four more rayons in Zaporozhskaya Oblast have reportedly completed early spring sowing. High marks have been scored in the sowing campaign by farmers in western oblasts where field operations have been well organized. "The area sown is expanding day by day. According to preliminary data, more than 9 million hectares of lands have been harrowed and more than 2 million hectares of soil have been cultivated."

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 10 April reports floods in the area between the Dnestr and the (Suronchuk) rivers. Local nature lovers are said to have rescued roes, wild boars, hares and ermines living in marshy meadows.

BRIEFS

HERBICIDE PLANT--Final adjustment work has begun at the electro-chemical plant being built in the town of Navoi. This enterprise is one of the country's biggest for production of plant protection chemicals. Two powerful compressor installations were switched into operation today for the first time. Equipment is being tested in the main shop which is to produce the herbicide Kotoran, which combats weeds on cotton fields effectively. The first stage of the new plant will be started up at the beginning of the summer. It is designed to produce 2,000 tons of herbicide a year, enough to treat more than 2 million hectares of sown fields. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD]

RECLAIMING KZYL-KUMY DESERT--A new agricultural zone has been established at the border of the Kzyl-Kumy Desert. Operations have begun there on the first tracks earmarked for cotton. At present, the scientists have selected more than 80,000 hectares for irrigation farming. Kazakhstan's first cotton farm was established there in 1929. The area now produces 38,000 tons of cotton annually as well as a great deal of corn, vegetables and other crops. In the past 50 years, more than 1 million hectares of desert in Kazakhstan were turned into flourishing oases. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1508 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU]

SOYUZ-33 SAFELY RETURNS TO EARTH AFTER ABORTED MISSION

Cosmonauts Return to Earth

LD121802 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 12, TASS--The international crew of the space ship Soyuz-33 has completed its flight. Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Nikolay Rukavishnikov and Bulgarian Cosmonaut-Researcher Georgi Ivanov have returned back to earth.

Reports From Flight Control Center

LD122330 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 12 April reports: In reportage recorded at the Flight Control Center special correspondent Sergey Zheleznyak mentions the scarlet speck of light on the map in the Control Center noting the Soyuz-33 craft. He says that the craft is located over the southern part of the Atlantic Ocean and is approaching the zone where the braking engine would be switched on.

Zheleznyak adds: "One must say that in the opinion of specialists, cosmonauts and designers here, the crew has reacted very skillfully and coolly since yesterday to the complex situation during approach when it became clear that there was some malfunctioning in the service engine. At present a great deal depends on them. The descent will not take place with the main engine but with the reserve engine, and this naturally complicates the work of Saturny, the call sign of Soyuz-33."

He says: "On the previous orbit Granit, the call sign of the director of the training of Soviet cosmonauts, Vladimir Aleksandrovich Shatalov, was in communication with Saturny."

Shatalov says talking to the Soyuz-33 crew: "The necessary instructions for the descent have been issued to you in quite some detail. There is no need to repeat and emphasize them. We have complete confidence that everything will proceed as planned. You have been given all the most probable and improbable variants so that you are simply ready, really collected, and in the event of any complications prepared to operate independently and calmly but firmly and decisively. I think everything will be normal. Everyone is there to meet you. There are sufficient forces and resources to recover you in good time. The landing will be after sunset and therefore it will be dark. Use everything you have. Denote your position by the light of the beacon and all other means and help the helicopters find you in the darkness. There may be some sparse small shrubs there, but there will be no populated localities nearby; so you will have to stay there in the dark and wait for the helicopters."

Then one of the Soyuz-33 cosmonauts says: "We understand completely and are ready to carry out this work."

Then Shatalov adds: "It is very good to hear your cheerful voices."

After this Zheleznyak goes on to introduce some voice communications between ground control and the Soyuz-33 crew during the descent. He describes how the screen at the Flight Control Center shows the landing area with aircraft and helicopters flying directly over the area. Zheleznyak continues: "The descent has occurred slowly under the canopy of an enormous parachute."

A background voice is heard announcing that the descent module is now on the ground.

Landing of Soyuz-33

ID121840 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 12, TASS--The international crew of the Soyuz-33 space ship--Soviet Cosmonaut Nikolay Rukavishnikov and Bulgarian Cosmonaut-Researcher Georgi Ivanov have returned to earth.

The descent module of the Soyuz-33 ship landed at 19 hours 35 minutes Moscow time today in the pre-set area of the Soviet Union 320 kilometres to the southeast of the town of Dzhezkazgan.

When preparing for descent the cosmonauts put on their space suits, checked the air-tightness of the descent module and the ship's main systems. Then the crew oriented the ship in space. At 18 hours 47 minutes Moscow time the reserve braking engine was started on command of the onboard programme-time unit. When the engine was switched off the compartments of the ship were separated and the descent module placed on the descent trajectory.

At the set altitude the parachute system was actuated and soft-landing engines went off just before touchdown, ensuring a smooth landing.

Although it was night, the search and rescue complex quickly found the descent module and ensured the evacuation of the cosmonauts from the landing site. Nikolay Rukavishnikov and Georgi Ivanov feel well after landing.

TASS REPORTS MOSCOW MEETING ON COSMONAUTICS DAY

ID112048 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--The problem of creating scientific research complexes in terrestrial orbits for prolonged functioning and replaceable crews and of supplying such complexes with everything they need by means of automatic cargo craft has been solved in the USSR, stated Chairman of the Intercosmos Council, Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Boris Petrov. He was speaking today in Moscow at a meeting devoted to Cosmonautics Day.

Academician Petrov highly assessed the scientific and technical importance of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-Progress orbital complex, the 96-day-long flight by Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko, 140-day-long flight, the longest in the history of cosmonautics, by Vladimir Kovalyenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov. Working onboard the Salyut-6 station today are Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin.

Flights by international crews on Soviet spaceships and orbital stations, started by the flight of the Soviet-Czechoslovak crew of Aleksey Gubarev and Vladimir Remek, became a new important stage in the development of the Intercosmos program, in the scientific and technical cooperation of the socialist countries, Boris Petrov stated.

The spaceship Soyuz-33, manned by Soviet Cosmonaut Nikolay Rukavishnikov and Bulgarian Cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov, was launched on the eve of Cosmonautics Day.

Years and centuries will pass, many generations will replace one another, Cosmonaut Vladimir Kovalyenok said, but Soviet people, all progressive mankind will pay homage to the bold feat of the communist Yuriy Gagarin--the trail-blazer of the universe. The Soviet people, the Communist Party work hard to fulfil the socio-economic program set forth by the 25th CPSU Congress. Part and parcel of that program is the consistent implementation of a broad program towards the exploration and mastering of outer space.

In slightly more than two decades Soviet cosmonautics has traversed a remarkable road: Taking part in the flights were 46 Soviet [and those] cosmonauts from other socialist countries--Czechoslovakia and Poland, the GDR and Bulgaria, Kovalyenok noted. Diligently training for flights are cosmonauts from Hungary, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia and Romania. These flights will give fresh testimony to the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the socialist countries.

BRIEFS

COSMONAUTICS ENCYCLOPEDIA--Moscow, April 7, TASS--There are more than 3,000 articles and nearly 1,000 illustrations in the Kosmonavtika (Cosmonautics) Encyclopaedia to be issued in the USSR. It will for the first time contain information about the flying vehicles and programmes of all states participating in space exploration. The fundamental work is being prepared for publication by the Sovetskaya Entsiklopedia publishers. The book is to be issued next year. Kosmonavtika will have 14 chapters, including: "Rockets and Space Vehicles", "Engines and Fuel", "Cosmodromes", "Space Biology and Medicine". The book will include articles by experts in space rocketry and those who stood at the sources of cosmonautics, as well as the biographies of all cosmonauts. Considerable attention has been devoted to international cooperation in space. Academician Valentin Glushko is editor-in-chief of the publication. A number of foreign publishing houses have placed an order for the Kosmonavtika Encyclopaedia. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD]

SIGNAL-CHECKING APPARATUS--The Yerevan Promsvyaz factory has produced a new radio-relay apparatus for checking the transmission of television signals. It will be used at the Moscow Olympics. The first models are being tested at the Ostankino television center. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD]